ADMINISTRATION REPORT, MADRAS.

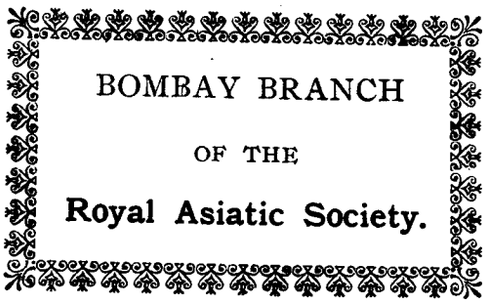
1907-1908.

00134045

B. B. R. A. Society. No.

Not to be kept more than seven days.

Vol.



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE EAST.

R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Combridge & Co., Madras.
T. Coopooswami Naicker & Co., Madras.
Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Esplanade, Madras.
S. Murthy & Co., Kapalee Press, Madras.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
P. R. Rama Iyar & Co., 192, Esplanade, Madras.
Radhabai Atmaram Sagun, Bombay.
E. Seymour Hale, Bombay.
* T. K. Sitarama Aiyar, Kumbakónam.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Temple & Co., Georgetown, Madras.
Thacker & Co. (Limited), Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
Thompson & Co., Madras.

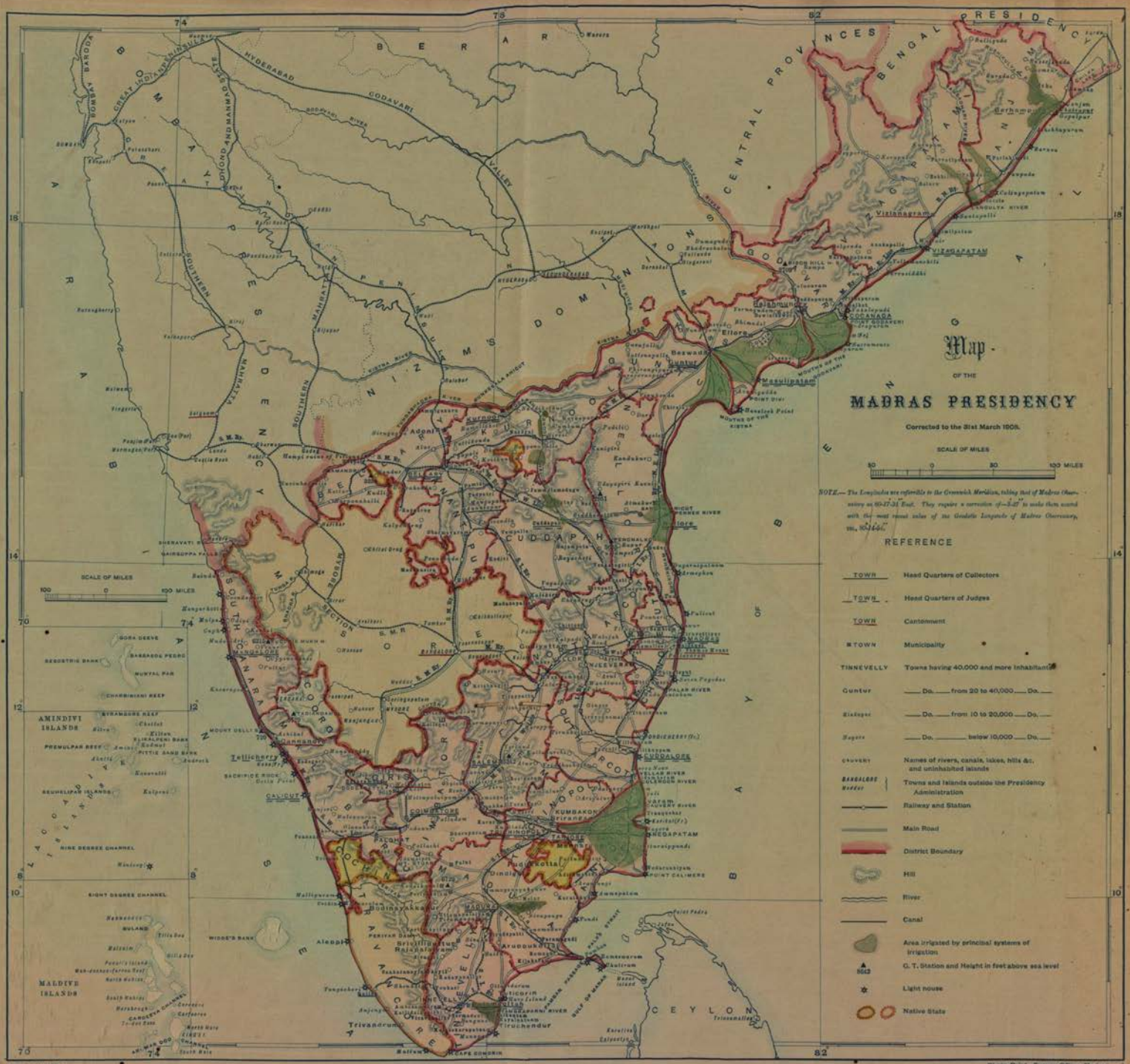
IN ENGLAND.

E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.
B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C., London.
Deighton, Bell & Co., Cambridge.
T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., London.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W., London.
Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., London.
P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., London.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W., London.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C., London.
B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, E.C., London.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.
Rudolf Haupt, 1, Dorrienstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijeoff, The Hague, Holland.

* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.



Reg. No. 1590
Copies 325

Photo-Print., Survey Office, Madras
1908.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

134045

1907-1908.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

[PRICE, 3 *rupees* 4 *annas.*] 1908. [5 *shillings.*]

CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION ix

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—General and Political.

PARAS. PAGE

1. General i
2. Personnel of the Administration i
3–6. His Excellency the Governor's tours ... i
7–11. Travancore ii
12–15. Cochin iii
16, 17. Pudukkóttai iv
18. Banganapalle v
19. Sandur v
20. Condition of the people v

II.—Administration of the Land.

21. Realization of land revenue v
22. Survey vi
23. Settlement vi
24. Land records vi
25. Waste lands vii
26. Court of Wards vii
27. Revenue and rent-paying classes ... vii

III.—Protection.

28. Course of legislation viii
29. Police viii
30. Criminal justice viii
31. Prisons ix
32–35. Civil justice ix
36. Registration x
37. Local Boards administration x
38, 39. Municipal administration xi
40. Military (Volunteering) xi
41. Marine xi
42. Arms and explosives xii

IV.—Production and Distribution.

43. Agriculture xii
44. Weather and crops xii
45. Horticulture xii
46. Cinchona plantations xii
47. Forests xiii
48. Mines and quarries xiv
49. Manufactures xiv
50–53. Sea-borne trade xiv
54. Buildings and roads xv
55, 56. Railways xv
57. Canals xvi
58. Irrigation xvi

V.—Revenue and Finance.

PARAS.

59. Gross revenue and expenditure xvii
60, 61. Imperial revenues xvii
62. Provincial revenues xvii
63–65. Local funds xviii

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

66. Births and deaths xviii
67. Emigration and immigration xviii
68. Medical relief xviii
69. Lunatic asylums xix
70. Sanitation xix
71. Vaccination xix

VII.—Instruction.

72. General xix
73. Madras University xix
74. Collegiate education xx
75. Secondary education xx
76. Elementary education xx
77. Special education xx
78. Female education xx
79. European education xx
80. Private and indigenous schools xx
81. General statistics xxi
82. Financial xxi
83. Government examinations xxi
84. Lawrence Asylum xxi
85. The Reformatory School xxi
86. School of Arts xxi
87. Libraries xxi
88. Periodicals and Registration of books ... xxi
89. Government Museum xxi
90. Meteorology xxi
91. Astronomy xxii

VIII.—Archæology.

92. Archæology and epigraphy xxii

IX.—Miscellaneous.

93. Ecclesiastical xxii
94. Stationery xxii
95. Government Presses xxii
96. Chemical Examiner's department ... xxii
97. Charitable institutions xxiii
98. Muhammadans in the service of Government xxiii

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PAGE

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples 1

POLITICAL.

PAGE

Historical Summary 1

Form of Administration 1

Character of Land Tenures 1

System of Survey 1

System of Settlements 1

Civil Divisions of British Territory ... 2

Details of the Census of 1901—Tribes and Languages 2

Changes in the Administration.

PARAS.

9. Changes in the administration 2

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

10. General and political 2
11–13. Administration of the land 2
14–20. Protection 3
21–24. Production and distribution 4
25. Finance 5
26. Vital statistics, etc. 6
27. Instruction 6

COCHIN STATE.

28. General and political 6
29. Administration of the land 7
30–38. Protection 7
39–42. Production and distribution 8

PARAS.

43. Financial 9
44. Vital statistics and medical relief ... 9
45. Instruction 9

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

46. General and political 10
47. Administration of the land 10
48–51. Protection 10
52. Production and distribution 11
53. Revenue and finance 11
54. Vital statistics, etc. 11
55. Education 12

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

56. Political and general 12
57. Administration of the land 12
58. Protection 12
59. Production and distribution 13
60. Revenue and finance 13
61. Vital statistics 13
62. Education 13
63. Municipal Council 13

SANDUR STATE.

64. General and political 13
65. Administration of the land 13
66. Protection 13
67. Production and distribution 13
68. Revenue and finance 14
69. Vital statistics 14
70. Education 14

Condition of the People.

71, 72. Condition of the people 14

Political Pensions.

73. Political pensions 15

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue.

74. Peshkash 16
75. Ryotwar and miscellaneous 16
76. Remissions 16
77. Cesses 17
78. Collections 17
79. Coercive processes 17
80. Loans and advances 17
81. Expenditure 18

Surveys.

82. General 18
83. By districts 18
84. Maps 18
85. Miscellaneous 18

Settlements.

PARAS.		PAGE
86.	Nellore	19
87.	North Arcot	19
88.	Salem	19
89.	Chingleput	19
90.	Kurnool and Cuddapah	19
91.	Tinnevelly	19
92.	Miscellaneous	19
93.	Financial	19

Land Records.

94.	Staff	20
95.	Work of the staff	20

Waste Lands.

96.	Waste lands	20

Government Estates.

PARAS.		PAGE
97.	Government estates	21

Wards' Estates.

98.	Number of estates	21
99–101.	Estates restored	21
102–108.	Financial	21
109.	Education of wards	22
110.	Encumbered estates	23
111–113.	Miscellaneous	23

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

114, 115.	Revenue-paying classes	23
116.	Rent-paying classes	24

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority ... 25

Course of Legislation.

118.	The Legislative Council	25
119, 120.	Acts and Bills	25

Police.

121, 122.	Changes in the police force	26
123.	Crime	27
124.	Detection and prevention of crime ...	28

Criminal Justice.

125.	Tribunals	29
126.	State of crime	29
127–130.	Business in the courts	29

Prisons.

131.	Accommodation	31
132.	Prisoners	31
133, 134.	Convicts	31
135.	Vital statistics	32
136.	Financial	32

Civil Justice.

137.	Changes of jurisdiction and tribunals ...	32
138.	Litigation	33
139.	Disposal of business	33
140.	Courts in the Presidency town	35
141.	Financial	35
142.	Miscellaneous	36

Registration.

143.	Registration offices	36
144.	Registrations in books I, III and IV ...	36
145.	Prosecutions	36
146.	Documents copied	36
147.	Financial results	36
148.	Inspections	36
149.	Notaries public	36
150.	Registered companies	37

Local Boards Administration.

151–153.	Local Boards and Union Panchâyats ...	37
154.	Receipts	38
155–158.	Expenditure	39
159.	Railways	39

Municipal Administration—Mufassal.

160.	General	40
161.	Receipts	40
162.	Incidence of taxation	41
163.	Expenditure	41
164.	Debt	41

Municipal Administration—Madras City.

165.	Financial	41
166.	Works	42
167.	Drainage and water-supply	42
168.	Education	43
169.	Medical relief, vaccination and births and deaths	43
170.	Conservancy, lighting, parks and fire ...	43

Military (Volunteering).

171.	Military (Volunteering)	43

Marine.

172.	Port of Madras	43
173.	Outturn of work	44
174.	Tonnage, etc.	44
175.	Minor ports	44
176.	Miscellaneous	44

Miscellaneous.

177.	Arms and explosives	45
178.	Sulphur licenses	45

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

PARAS.		PAGE
179.	Organisation	46
180.	Entomology and Mycology	46
181.	Agricultural stations and experiments	46
182.	Saline lands	47
183.	Pumping	47
184.	Stock	47

Weather and Crops.

185.	Rainfall	48
186–188.	Crops	48

Horticulture.

189, 190.	Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris	48
191.	The Agri-Horticultural Society	49
192–195.	Cinchona plantations	49

Forests.

196.	Area	50
197.	Survey	50
198.	Working-plans	50
199.	Communications and buildings	50
200–203.	Protection	51
204.	Sylviculture	51
205.	Experiments	51
206.	Exploitation	51
207.	Agency of exploitation	52
208.	Finance	52
209.	Administration	52
210.	General	52
211.	Hill tribes	52
212.	Mining and prospecting	52
213.	Live-stock	53
214.	Forest Museum	53

Mines and Quarries.

215.	Mines and quarries	53

Manufactures.

216.	Industries	53
217.	Factories	54
218.	The Salem weaving factory	54
219.	Chrome tanning	54

Sea-borne Trade.

PARAS.		PAGE
220.	Total trade	55
221–229.	Imports	55
230.	Exports of foreign merchandise	57
231–241.	Exports of Indian produce	57
242.	Balance of trade	60
243.	Coasting trade	60
244–246.	Shipping	62

Public Works—Buildings and Roads.

247, 248.	Expenditure	62
249, 250.	Public Works Workshops	63

Public Works—Railways and Tramways.

251–254.	General	63
255–266.	Madras Railway	63
267.	South Indian Railway	65
268.	Lines under construction	66
269.	Southern Mahratta Railway	66
270.	District Board Railways	66
271.	Lines projected or surveyed	66
272.	Madras Electric Tramways	66

Public Works—Canals.

273.	Canals	67

Public Works Department—Irrigation Branch.

274.	Gross expenditure and revenue	67
275, 276.	Class I	67
277.	Class II	68
278, 279.	Classes III and IV	68
280.	Class V	69
281–283.	Investigation of projects	69
284.	Miscellaneous	70

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Finance other than Municipal.

(a) Gross Revenue.

285, 286.	Receipts and expenditure	71
287.	Surplus revenue	73
288.	Cash balances	73

(b) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

289.	General	73
290.	Land revenue	73
291.	Canal revenue	73
292.	Customs	73
293.	Opium	73
294.	Salt	74
295.	Excise	74
296.	Stamps	74
297.	Assessed taxes	74
298.	Forests	74
299, 300.	Other receipts and expenditure	75
301.	Imperial loans	75

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

302–306.	Provincial revenues	75
307.	Provincial loans	77
308–314.	Local funds	77

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PARAS. PAGE

Details of Census 80

Births and Deaths.

316. Registration 80
317. Effect of prices 80
318. Chief diseases 81
319. Injuries 81
320. Europeans and Eurasians 81

Emigration and Immigration.

321. Regulated emigration 81
322. Non-regulated emigration 82
323. Immigration 82
324. Financial 82

Medical Relief.

PARAS. PAGE

325. Medical institutions 82
326. Relief 82
327. Financial 83
328. Miscellaneous 83

Lunatic Asylums.

329. Lunatic asylums 83

Sanitation.

330. Water-supply and drainage 84
331. Works 84
332. Miscellaneous 85

Vaccination.

333, 334. Vaccination 85

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction 86

Education.

336. General statistics 86
337. Financial and grants-in-aid 86
338, 339. Collegiate education 87
340. Arts colleges 87
341–345. Colleges for Professional Training ... 88
346–348. Secondary education 89
349–352. Elementary education 89
353–360. Special education 90
361–364. Female education 92
365. European education 93
366. Education of Muhammadans 94
367. Education of Panchamas 95
368. Education of aboriginal and hill tribes ... 95
369. Education of the blind and deaf-mutes. 95
370. Private institutions 96
371. Hostels 96

Miscellaneous.

372. Government Examinations 96
373. Lawrence Asylum 96
374, 375. Reformatory School 97
376–378. School of Arts, Madras 97

Literature and the Press.

379. Connemara Public Library 98
380. Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. 98
381. Libraries, museums and exhibitions, educational associations and reading-rooms. 98
382. Periodicals 98
383. Registration 99

Literary Societies 99

Arts and Sciences.

385–393. Government Museum 99
394–396. Meteorology 100
397. Astronomy 100

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

398–402. Archæology ... ... 101 | 403, 404. Epigraphy 101

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAS. PAGE

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ... 102

Ecclesiastical.

406, 407. Church of England 102
408. Church of Scotland 102

Stationery.

409, 410. Stationery 102

The Government Press.

411. Financial 103
412. Publications 103
413. Plant and stores 103
414. Printing and binding 103
415. Type-foundry 103
416. Miscellaneous 103

District Presses.

PARAS. PAGE
417. District presses 104

The Chemical Examiner's Department.

418. General 104
419. Medico-legal 104
420. Miscellaneous-examinations 104

Charitable Institutions.

421. Monegar Choultry, etc. 104
422. Triplicane Langarkhana 105
423. Miscellaneous 105

Muhammadans in the service of Government.

424. Muhammadans in the service of Government 105

INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1907–1908 follows the same lines as the report of the previous year. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1907–1908, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I:

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year under report was marked by general prosperity. The rainfall was not much below the average, the area of cultivation was extended and though particular tracts suffered more or less from floods and drought, harvests were fairly good all round. The prices of food-grains remained high, but in spite of this, there was a fall in the amount of crime. The country remained in a state of comparative tranquillity. Trade statistics show an increase in the volume of import and export trade and the balance of trade in favour of the Presidency reached a record figure. The prosperity of the year was reflected in the expanding revenues which increased under most heads. The important Estates Land Act adjusting the relations of landlord and tenant was passed into law during the year.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. During the year 1907–1908, the office of Governor and President in Council continued to be held by His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., who proceeded on leave on medical certificate for six months returned from leave and resumed the execution of his office as an ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George on the 21st May 1907. The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeded on leave on medical certificate for six months from the 14th February 1908, when the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Bradley, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed a temporary Member of Council.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

First Tour. Malabar.

3. His Excellency the Governor made four tours during the year. On his first tour which commenced on the 13th September, His Excellency visited the district of Malabar. At Calicut, the head-quarters of the district, His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Council, the District Board, the Jenmi Sabha and the Mappilla Sabha. He visited the several public and private institutions and opened the municipal market.

Second Tour. South Canara.

4. On his second tour, which lasted from the 3rd to 11th November 1907, His Excellency visited South Canara. At Mangalore His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Municipality and the District Board. The opportunity afforded by this visit was taken by His Excellency to present the Reverend Father Augustus Muller, S.J., with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao, with the sanad conferring the title of Rao Sahib on him. His Excellency drove the last rivet on the railway bridge over the Netravati and so completed the extension of the railway to Mangalore. While at Mangalore, His Excellency received deputations from the people of Mangalore, Ullal and Permanur on various subjects connected with Revenue, Forest, Judicial, Municipal, Irrigation, Railway and other matters. His Excellency also visited Mudabidri and Karkal, places of archæological interest, and in the latter place received a deputation from its inhabitants. His Excellency returned direct to Madras on the 11th November.

Third Tour. (Kistna and Nellore.) Kistna.

5. During his next tour, His Excellency visited Kistna and Nellore districts. Leaving Madras on the 2nd February 1908, His Excellency arrived at Bezwada on the following morning. Here His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Bezwada and the Ellore Municipal Councils and the District Board. Besides visiting the public institutions, His Excellency inspected also the head-works of the Kistna canal and the Public Works Department workshops. On the 4th February, His Excellency opened the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway and proceeded by train to Masulipatam. There he received and replied to an address presented to him by the Masulipatam Municipal Council, visited several institutions, private and public, laid the foundation stones of the new wing of the Masulipatam College and of the new hostel and received a deputation of the merchants of Masulipatam. On the 6th February, His Excellency visited Nellore. Here he received and replied to addresses from the Municipality and the District Board, opened the Municipal water-works and visited the principal local institutions. He also received a Muhammadan deputation.

Nellore.

Fourth Tour. Tanjore.

6. His Excellency next visited the Tanjore district. Arriving at Tanjore on the 20th February 1908, he received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board and presented the sanad of the title of Rao Bahadur to M.R.Ry. A. Annaswami Tevar Avargal of Ukkadai, conferred on him on the 1st January 1908. His Excellency visited the Schwartz Church, the Palace, where the Ranis of Tanjore had an interview with him, Mr. Abraham Pandithar's farm, the Municipal water-works and several other public and private institutions. From Tanjore His Excellency visited Vallam and also Tiruvádi on the banks of the Cauvery and saw something of the Cauvery delta system of canals. While at Tanjore His Excellency received deputations from the people of Tanjore and Nídámangalam and from the members of the Mangala Vilas on various subjects. His Excellency's tour in Tanjore district included visits to Negapatam, Karikal, Tranquebar and Kumbakónam. At Negapatam and Kumbakónam His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Councils. At Negapatam he inspected the railway workshops and at Kumbakónam the Government College besides other local institutions. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 28th February 1908.

Travancore. (M.E. 1082.)* *Part II, paras. 10 to 27.* Legislation.

7. In the State of Travancore four regulations were passed into law, dealing with 'Extradition of Criminals from Travancore,' 'Administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes,' 'Steam-boilers and Prime-movers' and 'Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment).' A bill relating to 'Canals and Public Ferries' was introduced and the Municipalities Bill introduced in the previous year was withdrawn.

Revenue and Finance.

8. There was again an excess of expenditure over receipts, but it was much smaller than in the preceding year and if the expenditure on the Kodayar project, which is really in the nature of capital outlay and not a recurring charge, be taken into account, there was a surplus of about a lakh and a half. This improvement was mainly due to increased receipts under land revenue, excise and stamps and to savings consequent on a reduction of the public works programme. On the other hand, the reduction of the salt duty resulted in a loss of about a lakh and a half and a slightly larger sum was required to meet the guaranteed interest on the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, while religious and charitable institutions absorbed a little less than three lakhs more than in last year owing chiefly to a change in the commutation rates applied to grain transactions. In general, however, the anticipation expressed in the report for last year that revenue and expenditure would soon be balanced was in a fair way to realisation.

* The year 1082 of the Malayalam Era commenced on 16th August 1906 and ended on 15th August 1907.

Administration of the Land.

9. The new settlement rates were introduced in seven taluks during the year, and the grain tax was commuted into money at an enhanced rate throughout the State with the exception of three groups of lands under the management of the Darbar which are still held on special tenures. The Darbar had under consideration the question of revising the taluk and village establishments, but no decision was arrived at during the period under report. Coercive action for the collection of the land revenue, as measured by the demand notices issued and distraints effected, was more liberally employed than in 1081, but the number of actual sales of property was much less, viz., 93 as compared with 267. The survey department was concerned only with special cadastral surveys, the ordinary survey of the State having been completed in the previous year. This rendered it possible to direct reductions in establishment, which are expected to result in an annual saving of approximately half a lakh of rupees. The excise system was improved and the preventive staff strengthened, while the working of the forest department was placed on a sounder basis by the definition of future policy.

Protection.

10. The work in the criminal courts was kept well in hand. The number of reported offences decreased, the percentage of dismissals of complaints *in limine* rose, and the proportion of convictions advanced from 29 to 33 per cent. There was a further increase in civil litigation and the arrears already large both in Munsifs' and District courts were again augmented. The Darbar were considering the question of revising the scale of the lower ranks of the police force. The working of this department was characterized by a high proportion of success as regards both convictions and recovery of stolen property.

Education.

11. There was an increase in the numbers of schools and scholars during the year, markedly in the case of aided schools. It is noteworthy that 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars were girls. His Highness' College at Trivandrum rose in strength and maintained its position; a fine physical laboratory was opened and arrangements were in progress for the opening of a hostel. Twenty-six new schools were opened for the special benefit of the backward classes.

Cochin. (M.E. 1082.)

Part II, paras. 28 to 45. Legislation.

12. In Cochin five regulations were passed into law relating to the topics of 'Extradition,' 'Ports,' 'Ferries and Tolls,' 'Gambling' and the 'Forest Tramway.' The Revenue Recovery Bill was submitted for approval to the Madras Government and many other bills were under the consideration of the Darbar during the year.

Revenue and Finance.

13. The year resulted in a deficit under service heads of Rs. 90,000. There would however have been a substantial surplus but for the capital outlay on the forest tramway, which absorbed no less than Rs. 4·39 lakhs. This important project was practically completed during the year and the heavy drain on the State's finances caused by the cost of its construction has since come to an end. Land Revenue receipts showed an increase of Rs. 1·03 lakhs due to introduction of settlement in one taluk and salt showed a small decline due to reduction of duty. Collections of land revenue amounted to 98·2 per cent. of the demand and the sale of movable properties was found necessary in only 14 cases. Administrative reorganizations in almost every department engaged the attention of the Darbar, but though many schemes of this nature were sanctioned in the period under report, their actual introduction was postponed until the beginning of the following year.

Survey and Settlement.

14. The general cadastral survey of the State was completed, and special surveys were carried out in connection with the forest tramway and forest reserves in the Trichur taluk. Settlement rates were introduced in the Chittur taluk resulting in a

substantial increase of assessment and preliminary operations were begun in the Trichur and Talapalli taluks. With these two taluks the settlement will be completed.

Temples. At the close of the year the Darbar took up the important question of reforming the administration of the temples under State control, and a special officer was appointed to investigate the subject.

Protection. 15. The conduct of the police exhibited improvement, the number of departmental punishments required being fewer, while in only one instance did criminal proceedings against a constable end in conviction. Grave crime increased considerably, however, and detection was poor. The work of the subordinate criminal courts deteriorated in quality as judged by the growth of the percentage of successful appeals allowed, and there was an unsatisfactory increase in the duration of cases tried by the first and third class Magistrates. The health of the prisoners at the Central Jail at Ernakulam was so bad that the Darbar had under discussion a proposal to remove the jail to Trichur. Civil litigation was again on the increase, but the arrears were

Instruction. nevertheless reduced especially in the Munsif's courts. The number of unaided schools continued to decline, but State schools remained at the same figure and accommodated an increased number of pupils.

Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1317.)* *Part II, paras. 46 to 55.* 16. His Highness the Raja returned from Europe to Pudukkóttai on 1st January 1908, but was prevented by bad health from making a longer stay than two months, during which period he paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras. His Highness sailed from Colombo for Europe on the 3rd March 1908.

Administration of the Land. 17. Though the rainfall during the year was slightly below the average and was unequal in distribution, the season was fairly good as is shown by the ease with which land revenue was collected and by the paucity of sales of property for arrears of revenue. Some progress was made in the collection of back arrears for faslis 1314 and 1315 during which years the collection of much of the revenue was postponed owing to

Protection. the widespread failure of crops. The police force which remained under the general control of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, was entirely reorganized in the period under review, but the effect of the reorganization has not had time so far to manifest itself in the general improvement of the police force, the conduct of which failed to be entirely satisfactory. There was a slight fall in the number of cases disposed of in all criminal courts. The reorganization of the Magistracy was introduced towards the close of the year too late however to have any effect on the administration of criminal justice which was not altogether satisfactory so far as the subordinate Magistrates were concerned. The despatch of business in civil courts was good and the quality of work done was undoubtedly better than in the preceding year. The

Production and Distribution. administration of both Forests and Public Works was not entirely satisfactory. In the latter department in particular there was a failure to utilise the whole of the budget allotment under almost all the sub-heads. The sanitation of Pudukkóttai town and of the important villages of the State received considerable attention. The various medical institutions were sufficient in number and were freely resorted to by the people. The new scheme for education was introduced with good results. The number of both schools and scholars increased considerably and due attention was paid to the spread of primary education, while in Examinations in Arts the

Revenue and Finance. results for the State compare favourably with those for the Presidency as a whole. The receipts of the State were not so high as in the previous year which was one of prosperity. There was a further decrease in palace expenditure, while expenditure on religious and charitable institutions rose slightly. Under excise the

* July 1907 to June 1908.

enhancement of the tree-tax to Rs. 2 per tree is noteworthy. The year closed with a balance of nearly 15¼ lakhs of rupees.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 56 to 63.*

18. The State of Banganapalle is still under the administration of an Assistant Political Agent appointed by the Government. The Nawab however took a prominent part in the judicial and administrative work of the State. The new land settlement is about to be put into force in the State. The season was on the whole not favourable and considering this fact the collection of over 91 per cent. of the demand under land revenue must be considered to be satisfactory. A regular salaried village establishment was introduced during the year, the holders of village service inams having been found to be grossly inefficient. The expenditure on Public Works increased by nearly one-third: liberal provision was made for the construction of tanks and village wells, the latter with a view to provide villages with a good water-supply the want of which is much felt throughout the State. The administration of Police and both Civil and Criminal Justice was satisfactory and the volume of crime was small. Some good work was done by the Banganapalle Municipality in the matter of improving sanitation and clearing congested areas. Good progress was also made in education, the number of schools was increased and the entertainment of a supervisor sanctioned. The number of children vaccinated showed a large increase, being more than double the number of the previous year.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 64 to 70.*

19. There was no event of administrative importance during the year. The rainfall compared unfavourably with that in the past year and with the average for the previous years, but the outturn of the crops was fair. Prices went up on account of exports to the markets in the Bellary district. As in the previous year water was scarce especially at the end of the year. The manganese mines working in the State raised wages considerably and employed a large number of labourers, to look after whom it is proposed to increase the police force. The General Sandur Mining Company have been granted two mining leases. The State receipts during the year were Rs. 68,564 and charges Rs. 40,571. The number of births was almost the same as last year, but there was a fall in the number of deaths. The State continued to be free from epidemic diseases, with the exception of a small outbreak of plague at Ramandrug which was soon got under. A new school for Panchamas was opened during the year with 26 pupils. The number on the rolls in the various schools was almost the same as last year.

Condition of the People. (Fasli 1317.) *Part II, paras. 71 and 72.*

20. The season was not favourable, the rainfall in most of the districts having been below the average in both monsoons. The prices of food-grains continued to rise. There was no appreciable change in the average monthly rates of wages.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realisation of Land Revenue. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, paras. 74 to 81.*

21. The current demand of peshkash payable on permanently-settled estates remained practically stationary. There was a small increase in the amount of quit-rent on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure mainly due to the enhancement of quit-rent in certain villages in Gódávari and to the reclassification as whole inam villages of certain villages formerly classed as minor inams. In the ryotwari demand which amounted to nearly Rs. 489 lakhs, there was an increase of more than Rs. 5 lakhs attributable to the expansion of cultivation consequent on a favourable season and to the introduction of resettlement rates in the districts recently resettled. The

extent cropped in the Presidency amounted to 83 per cent. of the total holdings. Season-remissions decreased by about one-half and the amount remitted was inconsiderable except in seven districts which contributed nearly nine-tenths of the amount remitted. The abolition of the ryotwari village cess resulted in a large decrease in the amount collected under cesses. The total land revenue demand including cesses amounted to Rs. 691·34 lakhs. The collections amounted to 98·9 per cent. of this sum, while an inconsiderable sum was written off. The collection of arrears was also good. There was a further decline in the number of coercive processes issued and the ease with which ryotwari land revenue was collected may be gauged by the fact that the percentage of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the number of pattadars was as low as ·021. The charges of District Administration were 6·8 per cent. of the amount of land revenue and including village service charges 14·5 per cent.

Survey.
Part II, paras. 82 to 85.

22. Six survey parties were at work during the year in Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The outturn of work again fell short of the estimate, which was, however, approached more nearly than in any previous year. The area completed under revision survey and resurvey was 2,010 square miles. Under the scheme for the employment of special revenue staffs in conjunction with the survey staffs, 2,566 square miles of supplemental sub-division measurement were completed during the year in areas which had been resurveyed in previous years. Village maps were published for an area of 2,304 square miles in addition to one district map, five taluk maps and the consolidated map of the Vizianagaram Zamindari. Ten-inch topographical maps for six municipalities and 20-inch ward maps of two towns were also printed.

Settlement.
Part II, paras. 86 to 93.

23. Four settlement parties carried on operations throughout the year in Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah, Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevelly. A fifth settlement party was organised in January 1908 and commenced work in Coimbatore. The resettlement of the Javadi hill villages of the North Arcot district was completed and proposals for the resettlement of the Chingleput district have since been submitted to Government. Dry and wet rates were introduced into the Koilkuntla and Pattikonda taluks of Kurnool and the resettlement of the remaining two taluks of the district was in progress. In Tinnevelly arrangements were made for the introduction of the new rates into the taluks of Tinnevelly, Tenkási and Ambásamudram. In the Coimbatore district the compilation of the accounts preliminary to resettlement was completed in the taluks of Bhaváni, Erode and Satyamangalam and was in progress in Palladam, Coimbatore and Dhárápuram. The expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year was Rs. 3,87,899 and that from the commencement of operations up to the close of the year Rs. 1,58,63,686. The aggregate land revenue demand of districts either newly settled or resettled was Rs. 5,26,84,784, or 26 per cent. in excess of the demand prior to the resettlement.

Land Records.
Part II, paras. 94 and 95.

24. A Land Records staff for maintaining land records was, during the year, posted to Chingleput and the Nilgiris. North Arcot and Madura were the only districts left without a maintenance staff. In six districts where settlement and survey were in progress the District Land Records staff was employed on work connected with these operations. In the remaining districts the staff was engaged partly in operations preliminary to maintenance, such as the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers, and the checking and completion of field maps, after re-measurement where necessary. Survey schools for karnams and Revenue Inspectors were held in almost all the districts under maintenance as well as in Ganjám. The ryots generally did not evince much interest in the maintenance of marks. The Land Records staff replaced

a large number of missing marks besides check-measuring and mapping from 20 to 40 per cent. of sub-divisions sanctioned during the year. Revised forms of village accounts were introduced during the year. Village registers and firka books were written up and checked.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, para. 96.*

25. During fasli 1316, the last complete agricultural year for which figures are available, there was a decrease of nearly 9 per cent. in the area left fallow within patta and inam holdings, as a result of the favourable season. Owing generally to the same cause the area under culturable waste other than fallow and the area classed as not available for cultivation also decreased. There was an increase of nearly 100,000 acres in the extent of ryotwari holdings due to extension of cultivation.

Court of Wards. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, paras. 98 to 113.*

26. There were twenty-six estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the year. During the year three were restored to their proprietors and four estates were newly taken over by the Court. The ward of the Bérikai estate died during the year, but the estate remained under management till the end of the fasli. The three estates—Arni, Karuvalakkarai and Pithápuram—which were handed over to their proprietors were under management for 4, 17 and 14 years respectively. The estate of Arni was handed over in a much improved state, numerous irrigation sources having been repaired at a cost of two and a half lakhs of rupees met out of savings. The administration of the Pithápuram estate improved in every direction during the fourteen years it was under superintendence. Heavy debts were paid off, debts due to the estate were realised, the estate was surveyed and large sums were spent on irrigation works and other improvements. Substantial surpluses were handed over to the proprietors of all three estates. In the estates under management surplus funds were largely utilised in the development of the resources of the estates, as, for example, the establishment and improvement of home-farms and the repair of irrigation works and buildings, while considerable sums were also invested in land and other suitable securities. The agricultural expert to the Court did much useful work in improving the methods of cultivation on the estates and in supervising the five estate model farms which existed during the year and an itinerant agriculturist was appointed to visit the poorer estates and make demonstrations of improved methods of cultivation. Nearly one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees of debts due to the estates were collected during the year and the balance reduced to about Rs. 11 lakhs, a portion of which is covered by execution proceedings. Some reduction was made in the amount of debts due by the estates and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 26·74 lakhs. The number of wards under instruction at Newington at the end of the year was 12. Their conduct and educational progress were generally satisfactory. The Pálayampatti ward was being trained on his estate in the administration of the property and in Revenue Law. The remaining wards were taught in various schools and most of them were reported on favourably.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, paras. 114 to 116.*

27. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars holding permanently-settled estates, shrotriyamdars holding villages on favourable tenure, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. The latter predominate largely and furnish 80 per cent. of the land revenue. The number of holdings increased by 6 per cent. and nearly two-thirds of them bore an assessment of Rs. 10 and less. The rent-paying classes consist of the tenants in zamindari and shrotriyam villages and sub-lessees of pattadars in ryotwari tracts. The relations between landlords and tenants were on the whole harmonious and there was little resort to coercive process under the Rent Recovery Act.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 118 to 120.*

28. Twenty-one meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Three measures were passed—the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1907, the Madras City Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1907, and the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Police. (1907.) *Part II, paras. 121 to 124.*

29. The district of Malabar was divided into two police districts—North and South Malabar—and a new Assistant Superintendent's division was created in each of the districts of Kurnool and Bellary. An additional Assistant Superintendent's division was also formed in the Gódávari district after the occurrence of the disturbance at Cocanada. The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, was placed under the general direction and control of the Inspector-General of Police. The strength of the force increased in consequence chiefly of the reorganization of the Madras City Police, additional appointments in the grade of Sub-Inspectors and an increase in the temporary plague police, and recruiting was generally easy. There was an increase in the total expenditure by over Rs. 7·5 lakhs, due mainly to the further progress made in giving effect to the schemes for the reorganization of the department. The conduct of the force showed an improvement. Departmental as well as judicial punishments decreased, and rewards increased, in number. The Provincial Training School at Vellore continued to be efficiently administered. The teaching of shorthand was introduced during the year. Though the prices of food-grains continued as high as before, grave crime decreased appreciably. There were two rather serious riots, one at Cocanada in the Gódávari district and the other at Villupuram in the South Arcot district, and both these were successfully dealt with. The percentage of detection was slightly less than in the previous year, but that of recovery of lost property was slightly greater. The proportion of cases successfully prosecuted by the Police was nearly the same as before. The number of fresh registrations of bad characters during the year as well as the number of houses of bad repute on the registers at the close of the year was almost the same as before. Registered bad characters convicted during the year as well as old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, increased in number, but the number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was almost the same. Permanent criminal gangs decreased in number as well as in strength, while wandering gangs increased in number but declined in strength. A number of gangs was successfully broken up and attempts were made to induce some others to settle on land. The security sections were more freely resorted to and with better success. The Criminal Investigation Department did valuable work during the year. It was of great assistance to the District Police in working up some difficult cases, and, besides conducting many enquiries of a specially confidential nature, was engaged in some important enquiries regarding forgery of currency notes, smuggling of firearms, opium-smuggling, etc. Proceedings were taken successfully against certain fraudulent Provident Fund societies and lotteries. The Finger-Print Bureau was placed under the direction of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, and it continued to do satisfactory work. The public peace was generally well maintained.

Criminal Justice. (1907.) *Part II, paras. 125 to 130.*

30. There was an increase in the number of offences reported during the year as compared with 1906—both as regards offences under the Indian Penal Code, and offences under Special and Local Laws. The percentage of cases returned as true remained practically the same as in the year 1906, being 89·15 per cent. as regards offences under the Penal Code, and 99·71 per cent. as regards cases under Special and

Local Laws. There was a considerable increase in the number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code in cases brought to trial was only 22·16, being lower even than the exceedingly low figure for 1906. This low percentage may however be due to some extent to the inclusion in the calculation of cases that have been withdrawn or compounded. There was again but little use made of the provisions of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, the total number of first offenders released on probation being only ninety-four. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences affecting life, and also in the number of robberies and dacoities. There was an increase in the number of cases instituted in the Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal, and a slight increase in the number of cases left pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions confirmed in appeals from second and third-class Magistrates to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates fell from 60·25 in 1906 to 58·09. But the percentage of cases in which sentences passed by first-class Magistrates were confirmed by Sessions Courts in appeal rose from 71·86 in 1906 to 73·59. There was again a slight increase in the number of cases committed to Sessions Courts for trial, as also in the number of persons tried. One thousand three hundred and thirty-six persons were tried by jury in Sessions Courts and the jury system is reported to have worked fairly well on the whole. Capital sentences passed on ninety-nine persons by Sessions Courts were referred to the High Court for confirmation. In the case of fifty-nine persons, the sentences were confirmed, and in the case of nineteen persons they were commuted to transportation for life. In the case of the other twenty-one persons both conviction and sentence were set aside, seventeen being acquitted and four convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As regards appeals to the High Court from other sentences passed by Sessions Courts, the percentage of cases in which the sentences were confirmed remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 89 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases that came up for revision by the High Court. The percentage of cases in which the proceedings of lower courts were interfered with was slightly lower than in the previous year.

Prisons. (1907.) *Part II, paras. 131 to 136.*

31. The available jail accommodation in the Presidency decreased slightly during the year: local overcrowding was only obviated by transfers and the use of temporary accommodation. There was a slight fall in the number of prisoners received during the year and in the daily average number of prisoners. One thousand four hundred and forty-eight female convicts were admitted to jail and 601 juveniles, 170 of whom were girls. Forty-four boys were transferred to the Reformatory School. The great majority of the convicts admitted were Hindus by religion and agriculturists by profession and but few were literate. 14·57 per cent. of the convicts had previous convictions and habitual offenders who formed 23·16 per cent. of the total number of convicts received 43 per cent. of the punishments and thirty out of forty of the whippings administered. The figures of sickness and mortality showed an improvement on the previous year but were still below the standard of former years. Cholera accounted for the greater proportion of the deaths. The total expenditure and the average net cost of maintaining a prisoner were lower and the average cash earnings per convict higher than in the previous year.

Civil Justice. (1907.) *Part II, paras. 137 to 142.*

32. The most striking feature of the year's administration was the increase in the volume of litigation in all classes of courts. The increase amounted to over 20,000 suits, and is the more remarkable when it is remembered that in each of the three preceding years there had been a very large increase in the number of suits instituted, the increase amounting in round numbers to 11,000 suits in 1904, 2,400 in 1905 and

30,000 in 1906. As in the previous year most of the increase was contributed by the District Munsifs' Courts, in which last year's record of 237,902 suits was left far behind. There was an increase also in the number of suits disposed of, but not sufficient to prevent the growth of arrears, which increased in all classes of courts except those of Subordinate Judges, in which the arrears were slightly reduced. To cope with the growing volume of litigation three new courts were established during the year, particulars of which are given in the third Chapter of Part II.

33. As regards the value of the suits instituted, there was a considerable increase so far as the mufassal courts are concerned, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the fall in the total value of the suits filed in the High Court, from the abnormally high figure of Rs. 2,09,39,299 in 1906, to the more normal figure of Rs. 52,34,031. Even this latter figure is high, being almost double that for the year 1905. The abnormal figure for 1906 was due to the filing of a single suit of very high value (Rs. 1,57,36,500) in that year.

34. The number of suits disposed of by District Munsifs was 251,527 or 17,457 more than the figure for the preceding year which itself constituted a record. There was also an increase in the number of suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges. In the District Courts the number of suits disposed of was practically the same as in 1906, although there were on the average fewer days available for civil work.

35. The number of appeals preferred in mufassal courts increased by nearly six per cent., while in the High Court the number of appeals of all kinds increased by over 21 per cent. Mufassal courts of District and Subordinate Judges disposed of a larger number of appeals, but in spite of this there was a large increase in the number left pending in the District Courts while arrears were slightly reduced in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. More appellate work was disposed of by the High Court, but owing to the increased institutions arrears were larger than ever. The appointment of a sixth puisne Judge sanctioned in view of the extra work was filled up too late in the year for any appreciable effect to be noticed in the reduction of arrears. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts were Rs. 70·25 lakhs and Rs. 52·97 lakhs, respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 17·28 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 12·83 lakhs in the year 1906. There was also again a large surplus under the head of process fees, the net receipts being Rs. 14·21 lakhs and the cost of the process service establishment Rs. 7·22 lakhs.

Registration (1907.)
Part II, paras. 143 to 150.

36. In 1907 five sub-registry offices were newly opened. The total number of registration offices at the end of the year was 468. The number of documents registered reached an unprecedentedly high figure of 1,212,296. As usual sales and mortgages formed the bulk of the registered transactions. The aggregate value of the transactions also increased from Rs. 25·68 crores in 1906 to Rs. 27·97 crores in 1907. The total income and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 18·23 lakhs and Rs. 11·36 lakhs respectively. The number of companies registered during the year fell considerably, the decrease being mainly under companies limited by shares. Many of the newly-formed trading companies appear to be intended to encourage Indian manufactures and the sale of swadeshi goods. The average paid-up capital of joint stock companies was the highest recorded since 1901–1902.

Local Boards Administration.
Part II, paras. 151 to 159.

37. There was no change during the year in the number of district boards and their maximum strength. The proportion of nominated officials, including ex-officio members to the strength on the 31st March 1908 rose from 25·9 per cent. to 26·1, while that of elected members continued to be 45·4 per cent. The number of taluk boards remained the same but their maximum strength rose by 2. The percentage of

official to non-official members on these boards was slightly lower than in 1906–1907. The number of Union Panchayats increased by 2 and their strength by 20. The total receipts of the local boards, excluding the transactions under debt heads, increased by nearly 5 per cent. and the expenditure by 6·7 per cent. But the expenditure was only 88·8 per cent. of the receipts, and there was a considerable increase in the closing balance. About 47·5 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to public works and about 28·6 per cent. to the repair of communications. The outlay on education was about 15 per cent. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was a little more than in the previous year, but there was a fall in the total number of patients treated in them. The outlay on medical institutions was about 5·7 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profit derived by the Tanjore District Board from its railway amounted to 6·1 per cent. on the total capital outlay on the line.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 160 to 170.*

38. The number of municipalities continued to be 60. The proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated members to elected members throughout the whole Presidency was 30 to 29; while there was a slight increase in that of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians. The total current receipts of the municipalities showed an increase of about 3·7 per cent. over those of the previous year and there was an increase of 10 pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population. The total expenditure was a little more than 102·4 per cent. of the total receipts and the total of the closing balances fell from Rs. 11·33 lakhs to Rs. 10·80 lakhs. More than a quarter of the total expenditure was devoted to public works; and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was 76·3 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The net amount of public debt excluding sinking fund, outstanding against the municipalities at the close of the year was about 57·5 per cent. of the annual revenue and more than double the balance on the 31st March 1908. The sinking fund for the repayment of the debts amounted to 6·2 per cent. of the total debt.

City of Madras.

39. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras rose from 27·05 to 33·28 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure fell from Rs. 19·76 lakhs to Rs. 18·96 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs. 7·02 lakhs in excess of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head was As. 1–11 higher than in 1906–1907. The outlay on public works was 38·42 per cent. of the total expenditure and on conservancy 15·72 per cent. The number of miles of road reformed was 10·60 more than that of the previous year. The birth-rate rose by 2·3 and the death-rate fell by 6·1 during the calendar year 1907. The debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 68·55 lakhs and the sinking fund to Rs. 21·84 lakhs. The actual indebtedness of the Corporation at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 46·71 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 9–2–9 per head of the population according to the census of 1901 and represents 335·7 per cent. of the income from taxation. The total amount paid towards interest and repayment and for the maintenance of sinking funds was Rs. 3·96 lakhs or 6·1 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the city against a maximum of 10 per cent. prescribed in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 171.*

40. The Madras Artillery Volunteers had one company cut out owing to a fall in the strength of the company. The number of extra-efficients was 5,189 and of efficients 658.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 172 to 176.*

41. The year was one of great prosperity and progress for the Madras Harbour. The receipts during the year were the best on record and the progress made in improvements to the harbour and in providing better facilities for handling cargo was considerable. Trade advanced also at the minor ports. The tonnage of vessels entering the minor ports and the port dues collected were greater than in the previous

year. The number of minor ports and the port limits remained unaltered. Dredging was carried on in Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. Proposals for the improvement of the ports of Tuticorin, Calicut and Mangalore were under consideration. A lighthouse at Cotta Point on the West Coast was under construction and the work approached completion.

Arms and Explosives. (1907.) *Part II, paras. 177 and 178.*

42. The principal weapon of defence and sport continued to be the single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion gun. There was a considerable decline in the number of licenses issued not only for weapons of this nature but also for the transport and possession of explosives. The decline under the latter head is ascribed largely to the favourable nature of the season which diminished the necessity for sinking and deepening wells. Sulphur, for which licenses were issued largely in excess of the actual requirements, was used for the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks and for medical and sanitary purposes.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 179 to 184.*

43. The reorganisation of the Agricultural Department was proceeded with and the several districts of the Presidency were divided into two divisions corresponding to the Tamil (and West Coast) districts and the Telugu districts, respectively, each division being under a Deputy Director of Agriculture. The College of Agriculture at Saidapet was closed in December 1907, but the new College and Research Institute at Coimbatore could not be opened for want of accommodation, till six months later. Cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and paddy continued to receive attention. Insect pests were investigated and active measures were taken to combat the spread of fungus disease among palmyras in the Gódávari district. The interesting experiments in the Chingleput district with a view to explore the water resources of the district were carried on with considerable success. Judging by the number of new installations of oil-engines for irrigation purposes, the cultivator is becoming more alive to the superiority of the mechanical lift. There was an increase in the number of cattle shows held under the auspices of the District Agricultural Associations and also in the number of districts brought under the influence of preventive inoculation for cattle disease.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1317.) *Part II, paras. 185 to 188.*

44. The south-west monsoon was deficient and not well distributed, while the north-east monsoon was better distributed and was up to or above normal in the majority of districts. The area under cultivation exceeded the normal extent by 1·9 per cent. The area under paddy, groundnut, castors and cotton showed an increase, while there was a decrease under cholam, cumbu, gingelly and indigo. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 189 to 191.*

45. The Government Botanical Gardens and Parks in the Nilgiris were maintained and useful experiments were maintained or instituted, the most important being in connection with the cultivation of *Parā*, *Ceará* and *Castilloa* rubber. The establishment of a seed farm for the introduction and distribution of good varieties of vegetables and fruit trees was under consideration. In the gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society at Madras 67 new plants were added to the Society's collection during the year.

Cinchona Plantations. *Part II, paras. 192 to 195.*

46. During the year the season was not altogether favourable to the cinchona plantations. The harvest of bark was considerably below the average for the last four years and the cost of harvesting the bark was higher than in the two previous years.

The young plants raised from Java seed developed well, but the number of plants raised was less than had been expected. Plants raised from local seed of selected trees of high quinine content progressed satisfactorily. The quantity of bark worked up in the factory and the quantity of quinine issued during the year were the highest on record. About half of the bark worked up was purchased from private growers.

Forests. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, paras. 196 to 214.*

47. During the year, 7 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests against 253 square miles during 1906–1907, bringing the total up to 18,549 square miles. The settlement of 548 square miles already notified under section 4 of the Forest Act was practically completed, while that of 119 square miles was being proceeded with. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 189 square miles under settlement. No special Forest Settlement officers were employed during the year and the work was done by the Revenue Divisional officers. Three hundred and seventy miles of boundary were newly demarcated at a cost of Rs. 14,991 and 16,462 miles of old boundaries repaired at a cost of Rs. 19,158. Satisfactory progress was made in survey by the Survey of India Party in the Northern and Southern Circles. In the Central Circle, no survey work remained to be done by the party. Working plans for 604 square miles were sanctioned against 602 square miles in 1906–1907. Owing to the paucity of officers, it was found impossible, as in 1906–1907, to employ special officers for the preparation of working plans. Working plans for 1,705 square miles were, however, under preparation by District Forest officers. The expenditure on roads increased from Rs. 59,512 to Rs. 70,834 and that on buildings from Rs. 91,585 to Rs. 1,08,544. The total expenditure under Communications and Buildings was Rs. 1,89,869 against Rs. 1,60,168 during 1906–1907. The tramway traffic in Nellore showed a large decrease, but the tramway continued to be worked at a profit. The working of the tramway in Gódávari resulted in some loss. That in South Coimbatore was also worked at a loss as in the previous years. The number of forest offences increased from 23,141 to 24,453, but the percentage of acquittals of cases taken to court fell from 13·74 to 11·43. Fire protection was attempted over 7,554 square miles, 197 square miles more than in the previous year and was successful for 6,945 square miles or about 92 per cent. The cost per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 10–13–2 against Rs. 10–0–3 in the previous year. Grazing licenses were issued for 3,996,445 animals of all kinds against 3,706,691 animals licensed during the previous year, thus showing an increase of 289,754 animals. Natural reproduction was generally good. Planting and sowing operations were attempted over 44,444 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,26,052 against 35,757 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,01,496 in the previous year. The receipts from produce collected by departmental agency and those from produce collected by purchasers themselves increased by Rs. 63,337 and Rs. 3,55,913 respectively. The grazing revenue increased by Rs. 48,806. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 38,58,026 against Rs. 34,50,733 in the previous year. There was an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,53,803 under "A. Conservancy and Works" and Rs. 83,064 under "B. Establishments." The net surplus amounted to Rs. 10,34,593 which was Rs. 1,70,426 more than that of the previous year. Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, visited Madras during the year and has submitted a report on the forests of this Presidency. The Forest Code, as revised by the Committee appointed for the purpose, has been approved by Government with some modifications and will shortly be published. Proposals for the establishment of a Forest College at Coimbatore and for augmenting the superior and subordinate forest staff were submitted to the Government of India during the year under report.

Mines and Quarries. (1907.)
Part II, para. 215.

48. There was a fall in the output of all the minerals except manganese. The fall was most noticeable in the quantity of mica quarried in Nellore, but this was due to concentration on the better qualities of material. Graphite ceased to be worked. The general health of employees and their treatment by managers of mines was satisfactory. There were only four accidents, which resulted in serious injury.

Manufactures. (1907.)
Part II, paras. 216 to 219.

49. The chief industries carried on in concerns classed as factories were cotton-weaving and spinning, printing, cotton ginning and pressing, sugar-refining, tile-making and iron and brass foundries, while those carried on in concerns not classed as factories were coffee-curing, mica-splitting, tile-making, tanning of leather, printing and tobacco-curing. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives good. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were generally observed. There was a slight increase in the number of accidents, seven of which ended fatally. The largest number of accidents was contributed by the Cordite Factory, Aruvangad, and the Railway workshops. The work of the Salem Weaving Factory was satisfactory. The net cost of working the factory was reduced, and the higher wages offered attracted men of a better class. Progress was also made in the development of the chrome process of tanning. The operations expanded considerably during the year and for the first time resulted in a small profit. A suitable equipment of modern machinery for finishing off chrome leather was added to the factory during the year.

Salem Weaving Factory.

Chrome Tanning.

Sea-borne Trade.
Part II, paras. 220 to 246.

50. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency increased by Rs. 253·95 lakhs or 6 per cent. over that of the previous year, the increase in the case of foreign trade being 10 per cent. and the decrease in the case of coasting trade being 2 per cent. The values of the exports of the chief articles of trade excepting hides and skins, viz., raw cotton, seeds, grain and pulse and coffee were all higher, as also of the chief articles of import, viz., cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and metals. Imports of grain and pulse coastwise dropped about Rs. 65 lakhs, while exports of the same commodities and raw cotton to foreign ports increased by Rs. 77·5 lakhs and Rs. 117·66 lakhs respectively.

Foreign Trade.

51. In the trade with foreign countries excluding Government transactions, the imports increased by Rs. 126·35 lakhs or 12·79 per cent. and the exports by Rs. 161·71 lakhs or 9·20 per cent. The increase under imports was contributed by metals, kerosene-oil, gold and silver thread, machinery and millwork, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock, hardware and cutlery, paper and paste board and glass and glassware. In exports the increase is attributable to the expansion in the export trade of raw cotton, rice and paddy, seeds, coffee, tea, oil-cake and provisions, counterbalanced by a fall in the exports of hides and skins, spices and cotton twist. The increase in the imports of metals is due to larger imports of copper, iron and steel, that of the two last being attributed to speculative buying owing to easier prices ruling in the home market. The increase under kerosene-oil is due to larger imports of American oil in consequence of the temporary stoppage of Russian oil in 1906–1907 and that under gold and silver thread is attributed to keen competition between the different manufacturers' agents and to imports direct instead of through Pondicherry. The large increase in the exports of raw cotton is attributed to good crops and a large demand in Europe and Japan coupled with high prices of American and Egyptian cotton. The exports of paddy and rice were the largest on record and showed an increase of 65 per cent. in quantity and 112 per cent. in value over the average exports of the previous five years, and 28 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value over those of 1906–1907. The larger exports to Ceylon and

Mauritius were due to the continued deficiency of the supply from Bengal and Assam which also affected the previous year's export. The exports of hides and skins declined owing to a fall in prices and the accumulation of stocks in the various markets, more especially in America where the consumption was affected by the financial crisis of last year. The decrease in exports of spices is due to smaller export of pepper from the West Coast ports owing to less demand combined with short crops, while that in the exports of cotton twist is attributable to less trade done with China. The balance of trade in favour of the Presidency was Rs. 803·81 lakhs, an increase of about 5 per cent. over that of the previous year. The imports of gold increased by 11·29 per cent., while the exports decreased by 98·53 per cent. The imports of silver increased by 4·59 per cent., while the large increase in the exports of the same metal is attributable to the requirement of Government of India rupees by the Bank of Madras in Colombo for financial purposes. About 67 per cent. of the foreign trade of the Presidency was with the British Empire, 44 per cent. of it being with the United Kingdom and 33 per cent. was with foreign countries, the chief of which were France, Belgium, Germany, the United States of America and Japan.

Coasting Trade.

52. The total value of the coasting trade fell by Rs. 29·84 lakhs of rupees, 15·25 of which appertain to the trade with other provinces in British India, 13·45 to the interportal trade within the Presidency and 1·14 to the trade with Indian ports not British. The distinctive features of the trade are the contraction in the imports of grain and pulse from other provinces owing to good crops here and to scarcity elsewhere and the expansion in the exports of groundnut seed to Bengal and groundnut-oil to Bombay and Burma.

Shipping.

53. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during the year exceeded that in 1906–1907 by 1,970 and the tonnage increased by 1,521,142 tons. In the foreign trade the number and tonnage of vessels increased by 70 and 405,122, respectively, while the tonnage relating to coasting trade shows large increases under steamers and slight increases under sailing vessels. The aggregate tonnage of vessels built and registered in the Presidency showed a decrease.

Buildings and Roads.

Part II, paras. 247 to 250.

54. The number of buildings completed or in progress in the year was 248. Among buildings completed or practically completed were the Collector's Cutcherry at Cocanada and other public offices and the Government Training Schools at Nellore and Villupuram. Accommodation was provided at Vellore for a Central Training School for constable recruits and several of the hospitals at Madras received additions. A light-house at Cotta Point in Malabar was in course of construction during the year. A feeder road on the Shevaroys was constructed and other roads under the control of the department were improved or maintained in good order. There was a slight decline in the outturn of work at the Government workshops at Madras and Bezwada, and an increase at Dowlaishwaram.

Railways.

Part II, paras. 251 to 272.

55. In June 1907 the Secretary of State for India gave notice of his intention to acquire the undertaking of the Madras Railway Company on 1st January 1908. The Railway was accordingly acquired and divided between the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company. The former was re-named the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and brought within the Madras Circle of Inspection. On January 1st the control over the Railway Companies was transferred from the Consulting Engineers to the Railway Board. The Secretary to Government for Railways was however retained as adviser to the Government in railway matters. The Azhikkal-Mangalore extension was completed to Mangalore in July and a short length on the South Indian Railway from Pamban to Mandal Point

was opened for traffic in January last. On both broad and narrow gauge lines much work was done in the matter of relaying the line with heavier rails and strengthening the girders of bridges to adapt the road for the use of heavier engines. Additions were made to the rolling-stock and some of the passenger carriages were fitted with electricity. One passenger was killed and twelve injured by accidents on the line. The construction of the narrow gauge line from Rámeswaram to Danishkodi, a length of eleven miles, was sanctioned and the work is approaching completion. The work on the Coonoor-Ootacamund extension made good progress during the year and the line has since been opened for traffic. Work was also in progress on the Vizianagram-Raipur and the Kurnool Branch Railways. Four surveys for new railways including one for realignment of the existing line were in progress. One District Board Railway in Kistna was completed and opened for traffic and negotiations were being carried on for the construction of District Board Railways in three other districts.

Madras Tramways.

56. The mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways remained the same. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of passengers.

Canals.
Part II, para. 273.

57. There was a considerable increase both in the gross ton-mileage and in the value of goods carried on navigable canals. The number of passengers carried also increased by more than seventy-six thousand.

Irrigation.
Part II, paras. 274 to 284.

58. The total outlay on irrigation works during the year 1907–1908 amounted to Rs. 65·97 lakhs against Rs. 77·08 lakhs in the previous year. The area including first and second crops irrigated by all classes of irrigation works was 6,719 thousands of acres. The total revenue realized from irrigation works was Rs. 238·77 lakhs, which was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 10,51,634. The expenditure under Capital Account on " Class I. Major Productive Works " was about Rs. 13·93 lakhs, the expenditure being mainly distributed over the Nagavalli and the Divi pumping projects, the Periyár system and the Kistna delta system. The area irrigated under this class of works was 3,236 thousands of acres against 2,897 thousands of acres in the previous year. There was an increase of ten lakhs of rupees in the revenue due to improvements and of about three lakhs in the working expenses. The profit after paying interest charges was Rs. 6·51 per cent. on the capital outlay or Rs. 10·05 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal be excluded from the calculations. Under Major Protective Works about Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh were spent under Capital Account chiefly on the Rushikulya system and the Mopad project. The area irrigated on the former system, which is in operation, was 102,018 acres during the year against 103,324 in the preceding year. The revenue derived showed a slight increase, while the working expenses decreased by Rs. 33,115. Though the net revenue after paying interest charges shows a deficit, yet there is an improvement when compared with the previous year, in which the working expenses were much heavier than in the year under review. The capital outlay on Class II—Minor Works and Navigation—amounted to Rs. 1·85 lakhs. The area irrigated and the revenue derived were 323 thousand acres and Rs. 5·20 lakhs, the working expenses being Rs. 2·99 lakhs. Up to the end of the year about 42·36 per cent. of the area to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme had been examined and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5·07 lakhs. As regards the three large projects, which were submitted to the Government of India, the estimate for the Tungabhadra project, which had been returned by that Government was under revision. The Kistna and the Cauvery reservoir projects, which were also returned by them, were being reinvestigated with reference to the instructions of the Inspector-General of Irrigation.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure. *Part II, paras. 285 to 288.*

59. The gross revenue of the Presidency under Imperial, Provincial and Local other than Municipal funds in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,597 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 41½ lakhs. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 800¼ lakhs in 1906–1907 to Rs. 805¾ lakhs in 1907–1908. The surplus of the year thus amounted to Rs. 791¼ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 36 lakhs.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 289 to 301.*

60. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 627¼ lakhs and fell below those of the previous year by about Rs. 1½ lakhs owing to an unfavourable season in certain districts. The Customs Revenue amounted to Rs. 64 lakhs and exhibited an improvement of about Rs. 9 lakhs due to larger exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon and Mauritius and to an increase in the realizations of Import duty on petroleum, metals and manufactures of metals, etc. The Customs expenditure was almost the same in both years. The revenue from Salt was lower than that of 1906–1907 by about Rs. 21 lakhs, due to the reduction of the salt tax from Rs. 1½ to Re. 1 per maund from the 20th March 1907. The charges amounted to about Rs. 20½ lakhs and fell below those of 1906–1907 by about Rs. ¾ lakh, the decrease being entirely under "Salt Purchase and Freight." The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was about 96¼ lakhs of maunds and was less than that produced in the previous year by 16 lakhs of maunds, the decrease being due to unfavourable weather. The issues of salt for home and inland consumption amounted to 111 lakhs of maunds and exceeded those in 1906–1907 by about 5 lakhs of maunds. The stamp revenue was higher by about Rs. 6 lakhs, indicative of a continued increase in litigation and in monetary transactions, etc. The charges were almost the same in both years. The opium revenue increased by about Rs. ½ a lakh. The receipts from Excise amounted to Rs. 221 lakhs and were higher than those of the previous year by about Rs. 25 lakhs. This improvement was due mainly to increased consumption of country spirits and to larger collections of tree-tax. The charges on account of collection were almost the same in both the years. Under Assessed Taxes, the revenue realized during the year was higher than that in 1906–1907 by Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The expenses of collection were almost the same in both years. The revenue derived from Forests was greater by Rs. 6 lakhs due to the extension of departmental operations. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 3 lakhs.

Land Revenue. Customs. Salt. Stamps. Opium. Excise. Assessed Taxes. Forests.

61. The revenue and receipts from other Imperial sources amounted to Rs. 167 lakhs, being in excess of those of 1906–1907 by Rs. 5½ lakhs. The improvement is entirely in the net earnings of State Railways. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 117¾ lakhs and was less than that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 22 lakhs, due mainly to smaller capital outlay on the construction of State Railway lines and Irrigation Projects.

Other Imperial Revenues.

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 302 to 307.*

62. The receipts on account of Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 498¼ lakhs and were higher than those of 1906–1907 by Rs. 7½ lakhs. The expenditure also rose by Rs. 20¼ lakhs. The net transactions of the year were thus worse by about Rs. 12¾ lakhs. The improvement in revenue is mainly under Stamps (3 lakhs) and Excise (6 lakhs), while the enhanced expenditure was incurred chiefly on account of Police (6 lakhs), Education (4 lakhs) and Land Revenue Departments (2¾ lakhs). The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 313 lakhs and fell below those of last year by Rs. 5½ lakhs due chiefly to the discontinuance of the assignment from Imperial revenues to meet the grant to the Madras Port Trust during the year. On the other hand, the expenditure on account of the Land Revenue Department rose

Land Revenue.

Registration.

by Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, owing mainly to the conduct of survey operations and the revision of village establishments in certain districts. Registration receipts amounted to about Rs. 19 lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The charges exhibited an increase of only Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh. The receipts and charges under the remaining Provincial heads do not as a whole differ materially from those of the previous year and need not be specially noticed.

Local Funds.
Part II, paras. 308 to 314.

63. The receipts on account of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted to Rs. $133\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or Rs. $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more than those of 1906–1907 due mainly to larger collections of Provincial rates. The charges of the year under review also rose by Rs. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs owing to larger outlay on communications and buildings.

Village Service Fund, etc.

64. The receipts on account of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund were higher than those of 1906–1907 by Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs on account of the levy of cess in certain additional districts. The expenditure from the fund was also greater by Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs consequent on the revision of village establishments in certain districts. The transactions of the Bhadráchalam Estates Village Service Fund and Irrigation Cess Fund are comparatively small and do not require special mention here.

Port and Marine Funds.

65. The receipts and charges of the Port, Pilotage and Landing and Shipping funds during the year amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs respectively. The cash balance at the credit of the funds at the close of the year was Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the invested balance about Rs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund closed with a balance of about Rs. 1 lakh in cash and about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Government securities.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.
Part II, paras. 316 to 320.

66. Compulsory registration of births and deaths was in force in 774 towns and villages. The birth-rate (30·8 per mille) was slightly below the rate for the previous year, but was more than one per mille above the decennial average. The death-rate (24·3 per mille) was considerably lower than the rate in the preceding year. Both the birth and the death rates were much higher in municipalities than in rural areas. Infantile mortality averaged 177·0 per mille in rural areas and 223·4 in municipalities, both figures being an improvement on the figures for the preceding year. Cholera and small-pox were reported from all the districts in the Presidency. The death roll from plague proved an inconsiderable item in the total mortality. The most common cause of death was malarial fever.

Emigration and Immigration.
Part II, paras. 321 to 324.

67. During the year 1907, 15 ships with 5,963 emigrants left for Natal and 1 ship with 796 emigrants for Fiji. Of the 5,963 emigrants for Natal, 19 were special servants. There was no emigration to Mauritius or Seychelles. Eight ships returned with 2,421 emigrants from Natal and one with 159 emigrants from Mauritius. Eighty-four emigrants arrived from Fiji in two ships, the emigrants having in one case been transhipped at Bombay. The mortality among the emigrants returning from Natal and Mauritius was 35 and 2, respectively. The emigrants who returned from Natal, Mauritius and Fiji brought savings amounting to Rs. 2,28,600, Rs. 2,156 and Rs. 384–8–0, respectively, as declared by them.

Medical Relief.
Part II, paras. 325 to 328.

68. The total number of institutions at work at the end of the year was 611 having accommodation for 6,038 in-patients. They afforded medical relief to 5,607,834 patients of all classes and both sexes. The death-rate per cent. to total treated among in-patients was 6·34 against 6·84 in 1906. The most common diseases treated

were cholera, malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, and diseases of the eye, ear and skin. The quality of the surgical work turned out was good and satisfactory. The total cost for the upkeep of these institutions was Rs. 19,00,052 and the average cost per patient treated works out at As. 5–10 as against As. 5–8 in 1906.

Lunatic Asylums. *Part II, para. 329.*

69. The total population in the three asylums was 817, of these 78 were cured and improved, 10 not improved, 10 were discharged otherwise and 103 died, leaving 616 at the close of the year. The commonest form of insanity was mania. These asylums were worked at a total cost of Rs. 1,09,693–4–6 during the year 1907 as against Rs. 98,412–10–6 in 1906.

Sanitation. *Part II, paras. 330 to 332.*

70. The condition of the water-supply in towns supplied with water-works was fairly satisfactory. It is observed however that the full effect of these works cannot be realised as the people are frequently unwilling to abandon old sources of drinking water which may happen to be objectionable. A greater number of villages were conserved than in the previous year. New water-works for three towns were completed during the year and plans and estimates were prepared for the water-supply and drainage of several other towns. The water-supply of all towns was also analysed both chemically and bacteriologically and arrangements made to rectify the defects pointed out.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 333 and 334.*

71. In spite of a slight reduction in the number of vaccinators a greater number of vaccinations was recorded. This is due to the prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency which called forth increased activity on the part of the staff. The lymph required for vaccine operations was obtained from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine in all cases except in the City of Madras to which lymph was supplied only during some months of the year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General.

72. The various new rules and codes issued last year gradually came into operation. Experience soon showed that a few changes were desirable and these were made at once as it was evident that they would have to be made sooner or later. The most important of these permitted a somewhat freer transfer from elementary to secondary schools, precautions being taken to minimize any abuse of the extended privilege. Certain rules of discipline for aided colleges were also introduced. No important changes were made in the Code of Regulations for European schools.

Madras University. *Part II, paras 338 and 339.*

73. The new University regulations, which came into force from 1st January 1907, not having sufficiently provided for discipline in colleges, a disciplinary regulation was sanctioned by Government. The first and second grade colleges were affiliated in various optional subjects in the Intermediate and B.A. (pass) courses. Government contributed Rs. 1 lakh towards the Griffith bequest to found a University library and a sum of Rs. 2,84,500 was allotted to colleges to enable them to improve their accommodation and equipment as required by the new regulations; of this Rs. 2,24,000 were paid during the year. Vacation lectures in Practical Mathematics were continued as they had proved to be of great value. No inspection of any college was undertaken by the University during the year. There was a fall in the number of candidates who appeared for and passed in the three branches of the B.A. Degree Examination. On the whole, the percentage of success at the various University Examinations fell from 40·8 to 31·3, mainly on account of very poor results at the Matriculation Examination.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 338 to 345.*

74. The number of Arts Colleges decreased by one on account of the closure of St. Peter's College, Tanjore, which had long been a weak first-grade college. There was a marked fall in the total strength of Arts Colleges. The strength of the Law College declined and the results of the B.L. and F.L. Examinations did not compare well with those of the previous year. The Medical and Teachers' Colleges continued to be well attended, but the strength of the College of Engineering decreased.

Secondary Education. *Part II, paras. 346 to 348.*

75. Public secondary (Non-European) schools for boys which numbered 421 had 94,603 pupils on their rolls, of whom 165 were girls. Most of the schools called Lower Secondary under the old Madras Educational Rules had not decided as to whether they were to remain as incomplete secondary schools under the revised classification or to alter their scope and become elementary schools. For the Upper Secondary Examination 414 male candidates appeared and 42 passed. At the Matriculation Examination 17 per cent. of the male candidates examined were successful against 35 per cent. in the previous year. A considerable amount of money was spent upon the improvement of secondary schools and there is evidence that secondary education is likely to improve in quality.

Elementary Education. *Part II, paras. 349 to 352.*

76. Public elementary (Non-European) schools for boys numbered 22,002 and had on their rolls 746,343 pupils (including 81,659 girls). Of these 81 schools with 8,684 pupils (including 956 girls) contained standards above the fourth. Taking both boys' and girls' schools together, the total number of boys under instruction in public elementary schools was 667,260, which represents 23·6 per cent. of the total male population of school age. The newly-opened Board schools have on the whole proved a great success and owing largely to their development the increase in the total number of pupils under instruction showed a record rise of over 50,000.

Special Education. *Part II, paras. 353 to 360.*

77. In training schools for masters the number of teachers under training rose by 870. There was considerable activity in connection with training schools and a scheme of work for secondary and elementary training schools was introduced during the year. Training schools for mistresses rose slightly in number as well as in strength. The sessional schools were seven fewer than in the previous year. There was a further reduction in the total strength of the medical schools. There was also a decrease in the number of pupils receiving instruction in technical or industrial subjects.

Female Education. *Part II, paras. 361 to 364.*

78. Including private schools, there were 1,238 Non-European schools for girls attended by 77,311 pupils. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 168,697 girls under instruction. Public secondary schools numbered 114 with 14,531 pupils and public elementary schools 973 with 58,173 pupils. Taking both boys' and girls' schools together the total number of girls under instruction in public elementary schools was 137,256, which represents 4·7 per cent. of the total female population of school age. At the Matriculation Examination over 22·5 per cent. of the female candidates examined were successful.

European Education. *Part II, para. 365.*

79. Institutions for Europeans numbered 96 with 7,037 pupils, and of these, 50 schools with 3,473 pupils were for girls. The total number of European pupils in all classes of institutions was 7,323. At the Matriculation Examination 17 per cent. of the European candidates examined were successful. The Primary and Middle School Examinations were held for the first time in 1907 under the Code of Regulation for European schools, but the results were far from satisfactory.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 370.*

80. Private institutions declined both in number and strength. The decrease which was confined wholly to elementary schools is probably due to the schools having become public institutions by reason of their being recognised and aided.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 336.*

81. The number of public institutions rose by 2·3 per cent. and their strength by 6·5 per cent. The percentage of males under instruction to the population of school age rose from 29·8 to 31·3 per cent. and the similar percentage for females rose from 5·7 to 5·9; the percentage of the number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age increased from 17·6 to 18·4.

Financial. *Part II, para. 337.*

82. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 106·9 lakhs against Rs. 97·6 lakhs in 1906–1907. The increased expenditure was mainly on secondary and elementary schools and on University education; over Rs. 3 lakhs were paid from Provincial funds on behalf of University education. Of the entire expenditure on public schools, public funds met 47·38 per cent. against 45·24 per cent. in 1906–1907.

Government Examinations. *Part II, para. 372.*

83. There was an increase in the number of candidates in all grades of the Technical Examinations, but the percentage of success decreased; the number of examinees at the Special Test examinations increased, but the percentage of passed to examined decreased from 33·29 to 30·92. In the Précis-writing Test, the percentage of success was very low, being only 11 per cent. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a small increase in the receipt from fees.

Lawrence Asylum. *Part II, para. 373.*

84. The strength of both the male and female branches of the institution increased. The male branch fared badly at the Elementary Type-writing Examination, only one pupil having passed out of seven examined.

The Reformatory School. *Part II, paras. 374 and 375.*

85. The strength of the school rose to 192. The rules relating to its working were revised so as to afford greater facilities to the discharged pupils. Of the pupils discharged during the year, more than 78 per cent. obtained employment. A masonry class started last year was continued with fair success. Free quarters for the hospital assistant attached to the school are being constructed to ensure the ready accessibility of that officer. The health of the pupils continued to be satisfactory. The physical education of the pupils and their moral training continued to receive careful attention.

School of Arts. *Part II, paras. 376 to 378.*

86. On the appointment of Mr. Hadaway as permanent Superintendent, the school was removed from the control of the Inspector of Technical Schools and schemes for its reorganization have been under consideration. Both the Drawing and Industrial classes were better attended and also produced better results at the Government Technical Examinations than in the previous year.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 379 and 380.*

87. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library increased. Volume I of the library catalogue was issued during the year. Of the 361 manuscripts added to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, 231 represented Sanskrit books. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of manuscripts consulted.

Periodicals and Registration of Books. *Part II, paras. 382 and 383.*

88. There was a further increase in the number of books, pamphlets and periodicals registered during the year. The increase is most notable in publications dealing with politics. The number of English newspapers and periodicals in circulation decreased from seventy-one to sixty-eight, while there was an increase in Vernacular papers from 182 to 196.

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 385 to 393.*

89. There was a large increase both in the total number of visitors to the Government Museum and in the number of gosha females who visited the Museum on the days set apart for them. The most noteworthy additions to the Museum were some carved marble slabs and a golden casket received from Amarávati in the Guntúr district and a series of Nahapan coins from the Nasik district.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 394 to 396.*

90. No new observatory was opened during the year, but three observatories were reduced from second to third class. In most of the observatories records were continuous, but in a few cases there were breaks of short duration. The chief work of

the Madras Meteorological office was the publication of the daily weather report and the rainfall returns for the Presidency.

Astronomy. *Part II, para. 397.*

91. The first five months of the year were as usual favourable for solar observations. September and December were also favourable, but the remaining five months were on the whole unfavourable. At Madras observations were confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service and this work was efficiently performed. At Kodaikánal observatory the astronomical work is mainly directed to investigations connected with solar physics, but magnetic, meteorological and seismometric records are also made.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 398 to 404.*

92. The chief attention of the Archæological Survey Department was given to conservation, and a pamphlet was issued embodying the principles to be observed in conserving and repairing ancient buildings. Interesting discoveries resulted from the excavations conducted at Amarávati in Guntúr, Sankaram in Vizagapatam, and at Perambair in Chingleput. Among the inscriptions that were transcribed may be noticed an important Pândya copper plate grant. Two articles of historical and epigraphical interest were prepared for publication.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 406 to 408.*

93. During the year five natives were ordained as deacons and five natives as priests. There were 252 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras. During the year the Bishop visited on tour several important places; he was also summoned by the Metropolitan to Calcutta to attend the Episcopal Synod and to Bombay on provincial business.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 409 and 410.*

94. The value of the stock with the Stationery Department at the beginning of the year was higher than in 1906. Fewer English and more Indian stores were received during the year. There was a slight falling off in the value of stores issued to Imperial Departments, but the value of stores issued to many of the Provincial Departments increased, partly on account of greater demands by the Registration, and Police Departments.

Government Presses. *Part II, paras. 411 to 417.*

95. There was a substantial increase in the receipts of the Government Press, while expenditure was a little less than in the previous year. The work of the Press was marked by increased outturn of work at a lower cost per unit. The adoption of piece rates in the new settlement section resulted in a quicker outturn and higher earnings for the pressmen. There was an increase in the value of the work done in District Presses.

Chemical Examiner's Department. *Part II, paras. 418 to 420.*

96. There was a considerable increase in the amount of work done by the Chemical Examiner's Department. There were one hundred and eighty-three cases of suspected human poisoning and one hundred and twenty-one cases of animal poisoning, the percentages of detection being 73·8 and 71·9 respectively. Analyses of explosives, petroleum, tonics, wines, etc., were made for the Customs Department; of water for the Jail Department and certain Municipalities; and of toddy residues for the Abkári Department. A variety of miscellaneous articles of consumption and general use was also analysed for various Government Departments, Municipalities and private parties.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 421 to 423.*

97. During the year the maintenance of Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital was transferred to the Corporation of Madras. Its management together with the management of other charitable institutions remained with the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The expenditure of the Directors in all the institutions amounted to Rs. 22,299 or Rs. 503 less than in the preceding year. The cost of relief per head rose in all cases as a result of the higher prices of food-stuffs. Excluding dispensaries the total number of charitable institutions in the Presidency was 3,399 with an income of more than fourteen lakhs of rupees, the majority being choultries intended for travellers who are provided with food and accommodation, the remainder being either devoted to the feeding of Brahmins and devotees or to the relief of paupers.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government. *Part II, para. 424.*

98. The percentage of Muhammadans in the service of Government was 14·10, though they form only 6·42 per cent. of the population. The greater number however are to be found in the appointments carrying the lowest scale of pay.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1907–1908.)

9. There is nothing of importance to be noted under this head here.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1082—16TH AUGUST 1906 TO 15TH AUGUST 1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore State for the year M.E. 1082.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Samsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 50 and he has no male heirs. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,01,72,816. The annual tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The strength of the military force maintained by the State during the year was 1,177. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., was Resident throughout the year.]

General and Political.

10. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in December 1906. Towards the end of January 1907 His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Travancore at the invitation of His Highness. In April 1907 Her Highness the Junior Rani was married to M.R.Ry. Ravi Varma Avargal, B.A., Koil Tampuran. The third session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held in January 1907 and continued its sittings for a week.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

11. The gross demand for the year rose from Rs. 26,44,201 to Rs. 30,23,347. Fixed and seasonal remissions were about the same as in the preceding year, and deducting these the net demand amounted to Rs. 29,06,063 against Rs. 25,26,959 for M.E. 1081. The net increase was distributed over assessment on wet lands Rs. 3,77,957 and on gardens and dry lands Rs. 1,43,248. Under miscellaneous revenue there was a fall of Rs. 1,42,059. The increase under wet lands was due partly to the introduction of settlement and partly to the commutation of grain tax into money, a change which came into operation throughout the State during the year. The increased demand on garden and dry lands and the decline in the miscellaneous demand are both due to the introduction of settlement; in the latter case extension of cultivation formerly treated as miscellaneous having been brought at settlement into the ayacut account either as wet or dry. On the abolition of assessment in kind the commutation rate adopted was that of 11 chakrams per para, a rate which is stated to

Collections.

be favourable enough to the cultivator. Collections of current revenue rose to 98 per cent. of the demand which itself rose by over 15 per cent. The percentage during the

Arrears.

previous year was 95. Good progress was made in collecting and writing off arrears, the amount collected being Rs. 1,11,282 and the amount written off Rs. 96,925. The balance at the end of the year fell from Rs. 3,75,514 to Rs. 2,11,595. The aggregate receipts of revenue amounted to Rs. 29,73,057 against Rs. 24,43,245. Coercive

processes were issued in 109,049 cases involving Rs. 5,41,232 but only in 1,781 cases was there distraint of property worth Rs. 24,495, while the actual sale of property was found necessary in only 93 cases realising Rs. 3,681. In the disposal of revenue cases some improvement was shown, but there was still a large accumulation of arrears under registry of puduvals or waste lands and under transfer of agency. Land Revenue Department.

12. Survey operations were confined to the special cadastral resurvey of the Cardamom Hills and of some coffee, tea and rubber estates, and to the cadastral revision survey of puduvals and sub-divisions in certain taluks. The topographical survey of Minachil taluk was also undertaken. One hundred and twenty-six students were trained in the survey school during the year, of whom 120 were sent out qualified. A scheme for the maintenance of land records and boundary marks was sanctioned to come into effect next year. The general survey of the State having been completed a reduction of staff was effected thus giving an estimated net saving of more than half a lakh of rupees a year. Survey.

13. Settlement operations extended over nineteen taluks, in six of which settlement was completed during the year. In five of these and in two taluks settled in 1081 the new rates were introduced during the year with the result that the revenue demand was raised by 35 per cent. Two settlement parties were disbanded during the year, this resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,574 per mensem. Settlement.

14. Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year at which four regulations were passed: Regulation I of 1082 to make further provision for the extradition of criminals (issued direct by His Highness the Maharaja without the intervention of the Council): Regulation II to provide for the vesting and administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes: Regulation III to provide for the inspection and management of steam-boilers and prime-movers: Regulation IV to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. A Bill dealing with Canals and Steam Ferries was introduced and referred to a Select Committee and the Municipalities Bill introduced in 1081 was withdrawn. **Protection.** Legislation.

15. The sanctioned strength, viz., 1,740, remained unchanged. The actual strength on the last day of the year was 1,720. The ratio of police to population and area was 1 policeman to 2,122 inhabitants and 5·09 square miles. There were 149 casualties—including 17 dismissals and 19 desertions. Departmental punishments rose from 1,210 to 1,296, most of the punishments being black-marks. Fifty-six policemen were prosecuted during the year but none were convicted. Four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven cognizable cases were reported. Including arrears the total number for disposal was 4,479, of which 1,782 were referred as false and 2,541 charged. One thousand three hundred and nine non-cognizable cases were also dealt with. The percentage of convictions in respect of cases and persons was 87 and 73: property recovered amounted to 63 per cent. of the property lost. Revision of the scale of pay of the subordinate ranks of the department which is somewhat low, is in contemplation. Police.

16. There was a fall of 360 in the number of offences dealt with, mainly in regard to criminal force and assault. Mischief, offences against public tranquillity, breach of trust and forgery showed an increase. The percentage of conviction of persons rose from 29 to 33. Four hundred and twenty juveniles were accused of crimes, of whom 184 were brought to trial and 63 convicted. None were sent to the Reformatory. The number of public servants prosecuted and convicted fell from 162 and 12 to 137 and 2. There was a further slight decline in the number of cases on the file of the Magistracy and the balance at the end of the year was 280 against 194 in 1081. The number of witnesses detained more than three days fell from 561 to 336. The number of persons convicted was 7,626, of whom 68 per cent. were sentenced to fine only. Appeals to District Magistrates rose from 1,470 to 1,612. The total number for disposal was 1,633, of which all but three were disposed of and the ratio of confirmation was 58 per cent. One hundred and eight cases were committed to the Sessions Courts and thirteen cases remained for disposal from the previous year. All but eight of these were disposed of during the year. Of 273 persons involved in these cases, 112 were convicted. The average duration of a case was nine days. Two hundred and seventeen witnesses were detained for more than one day and 47 were detained for more than three days. The number of appeals disposed of was 262, in 52 per cent. of which the original sentence was confirmed. Fifty-five applications for revision were also disposed of during the year. The High Court dealt with ten cases for confirmation of sentence. The sentences were confirmed in seven cases, Criminal Justice. Sessions Courts. High Court.

enhanced in one, reduced in one and in the remaining case the accused was acquitted. One hundred and three appeals were finally disposed of; in 40 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 25 it was modified and in 37 it was reversed. The High Court disposed of 413 revision cases quashing the decision of the Lower Court in 74 cases, modifying it in 46 and declining to interfere in 293 cases. The total amount of fines imposed by all courts was Rs. 40,775 and the amount remaining to be recovered at the end of the year was Rs. 19,423.

Jails. 17. The opening and closing numbers of convicts in the Central Jail were 448 and 462. The number of deaths was the lowest for several years. Jail offences rose from 336 to 658, the increase being due to the stricter exaction of work. In eleven cases corporal punishment was inflicted. Earnings from manufacture amounted to Rs. 10,871 and the value of work done outside the jail was Rs. 10,866. In Quilon and Alleppey District Jails the average daily strength was 27 and 34 respectively.

Civil Justice. 18. The number of courts exercising jurisdiction was 28 as in the preceding year. The total number of original suits increased by 4,469 to 48,981 and the appeals also increased by 129 to 3,065. The growth of litigation is attributed to the extension of trade and credit transactions and the increased demand for landed property. In the munsifs' courts 22,412 ordinary suits and 25,951 small cause suits were instituted. The disposals exceeded those of the preceding year by 3,501 or over 7 per cent., but they formed only 80 per cent. of the number for disposal against 81·26 per cent. for the previous year. Arrears rose from 10,240 to 11,881. Suits pending for more than one and less than two years rose from 969 to 1,483 and suits pending for more than two years from 34 to 83. Six suits were pending for more than three years. The average duration of contested suits rose from 6 months and 15 days to 7 months.

District Courts. In the district courts 591 ordinary suits and 27 small causes were instituted. The number of suits for disposal including arrears was 1,190 ordinary suits and 47 small causes; in these the percentage of disposal was 46 against a percentage of 47·40 for the previous year. The number of suits pending for over two years fell from 41 to 25, but in suits pending for more than one and less than two years the number rose from 130 to 184. The total number of appeals instituted in district courts during the year was 2,224. Inclusive of arrears the total number for disposal was 4,184, of which 2,037 or 49 per cent. were disposed of.

High Court. Arrears rose from 1,937 to 2,147, of which 396 were pending for more than a year. The number of first appeals instituted in the High Court rose from 366 to 418 and of second appeals from 285 to 298. The total number for disposal including arrears was 1,049, of which 695 were disposed of. Appeal was made from the courts of munsifs in 27 per cent. of cases against 25 per cent. in the previous year. In 30 per cent. of these appeals against 29 per cent. in M.E. 1081, the original decree was reversed. In the case of district courts the ratio of second appeals fell from 21 to 19 per cent. and that of original decrees appealed against was practically the same as in the previous year being 46 per cent. In 48 per cent. of first appeals and 63 per cent. of second appeals the judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed. Judged by the appellate results there was a slight improvement in the quality of the work of the courts of all grades.

Registration. 19. The number of Registration offices was 51, the same as in the previous year. The number of documents presented for registration rose from 198,665 to 201,518, and their aggregate value rose to Rs. 4,66,48,463. More than 98 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. Five joint Stock Companies were registered during the year, three limited by shares with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,15,000 and two by guarantee.

Miscellaneous. 20. The strength of the Nayar Brigade at the close of the year was 1,177 maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,08,898. Six-hundred and ninety-seven vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 490,817 called at ports within the State during the year against 668 vessels with a tonnage of 501,200 in M.E. 1081. The receipts of the Marine Department amounted to Rs. 36,382 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,733. There was considerable erosion of the coast at Quilon and Colachel caused by a heavy monsoon and unusually high tides.

Production and Distribution. 21. The season was generally favourable for agriculture. There was a slight rise in the price of food-grains. The wages of labourers remained stationary. The average rainfall gauged at the 39 registering stations was nearly 100 inches.

Forests. The total area of reserved forests under the control of the Forest and the Cardamom Departments at the close of the year was 2,304 square miles and of reserved lands 123 square miles. Thanks to a heavy rainfall during the year, forest fires were few and the total area of forest

burnt was only 6 square miles against 59 square miles in 1081. The total quantity of timber removed from the forests during the year was 920,975 cubic feet, of which 842,731 cubic feet were removed by State agency. The total extent of land under plantations was 2,826 acres, of which 2,612 acres were planted with teak, 66 with rubber, 6 with thambagom and 142 with casuarina. The plantations were in a flourishing condition. The experiments with indigenous and exotic plants were carried on as in the previous year and in spite of damage done by wild elephants and sambhur the plants are reported to be thriving. The receipts of the Forest Department rose from Rs. 6,27,411 to Rs. 6,43,994 and the expenditure from Rs. 4,60,410 to Rs. 4,92,382. Six-hundred and thirty-three acres of cardamom lands were newly registered and 8 acres of old gardens were abandoned. The total area under cardamoms was 14,535 acres. The receipts of the Cardamom Department amounted to Rs. 94,223 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,078 against Rs. 1,43,014 and Rs. 39,131 in the previous year, the decrease in the receipts being due to the heavy fall in collections under the head of timber depots.

Trade.

22. The total value of the external trade of the State was Rs. 321 lakhs against Rs. 451·76 lakhs in 1081 and Rs. 228·89 lakhs in 1080. The fluctuation is attributed to imperfect registration of non-dutiable articles. Fourteen per cent. of the external trade was carried on by sea, 35 per cent. by backwater and 51 per cent. by land. The trade in products of the cocoanut tree embraced nearly one-half of the entire exports and showed a net increase of Rs. 4,88,923 in value. Rice, paddy, tobacco, thread and piece-goods were the principal articles of import. The bulk of the trade was with British India and Ceylon, 87·6 per cent. going to British India and 5·6 per cent. to Ceylon.

Public Works.

23. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 18,29,253 against 21·53 lakhs in 1081. The expenditure in the Chief Engineer's department was Rs. 15,80,108 and in the Maramat department Rs. 2,49,145. Rs. 6,41,242 were spent on communications, including Rs. 2,32,728 spent on new roads, bridges, canals and ferries. The amount spent on irrigation works was Rs. 4,05,394, of which Rs. 3,66,397 were spent on the Kodayar project. The total amount spent on this project up to date is nearly 45 lakhs and it is thought that nearly 15 lakhs more will be required to complete the work. The Railway from Shencottah to Quilon continued to work at a loss. The guaranteed interest paid by the State amounted to Rs. 2,38,269.

Anchal.

24. The number of anchal offices was 157, seven more than in the previous year. The total number of covers dealt with showed an increase of 14 per cent. on the figure for 1081, the total being 6,393,853, carried at a cost of Rs. 1,08,816. The receipts of the establishment amounted to Rs. 78,154 and if postage had been charged on official covers, the receipts would have amounted to Rs. 3,83,078. The figures show that the anchal is more useful to officials than to the general public. The value payable system was introduced during the year.

Finance.

25. The total revenue of the State exclusive of debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,01,72,816 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,03,76,478, figures for the previous year being Rs. 94,91,160 and Rs. 1,04,10,861. The increase in revenue is mainly under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps. The increase in expenditure is largest under the heads of palace expenditure, devaswoms and ootupuras and under the heading of the special expenditure on the Murajapom ceremony. The total expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 2,03,662. The deficit for the previous year was Rs. 9,19,701. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 66,30,355. There was a large increase in the sales of salt, but the gross receipts fell from Rs. 13,53,523 to Rs. 12,02,081 consequent on the reduction of the duty from Rs. 1–8–0 to Re. 1 per maund. The expenditure remained about the same. The consumption of home-made salt increased from 172,621 to 231,189 maunds. There was a decrease in the consumption of Bombay salt from 643,892 to 631,404 maunds, efforts having been made to popularise the home-made article. The consumption of salt per head averaged 24·1 lb. against 22·8 lb. The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 12,25,377 against Rs. 11,41,651 in the previous year, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 88,934 against Rs. 16,899, the increase being due to the purchase of a large supply of water-marked paper. The gross revenue under the head of excise was Rs. 21,38,184 and the expenditure Rs. 1,67,953, the net revenue being Rs. 19,70,231 against Rs. 18,59,512 in the preceding year. The total customs revenue including the compensation received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention was Rs. 8,26,079, 95·5 per cent. being on account of exports. The total receipts of the Mint amounted to Rs. 10,240 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,599 resulting in a net excess expenditure

Gross revenue.

Salt.

Stamps.

Excise.

Customs.

Mint.

of Rs. 3,359. The excess was due to the conversion of the old one chuckram pieces into new silver coins.

Vital Statistics, etc.

26. The number of births registered was 38,839 against 41,825, the birth rate being 13 per mille. The ratio of deaths during the year was 15 per mille. The excess of deaths is accounted for by the fact that cholera prevailed in an epidemic form throughout the State. Vaccinations fell in number from 158,661 to 140,171. Of these, 13,719 were re-vaccinations. Thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-five cases were verified by the inspection staff. There was a satisfactory increase in infantile vaccination. The Sanitary Department expended Rs. 70,818 during the year, of which Rs. 65,106 came from general revenues. Exclusive of special institutions, 22 hospitals and 21 dispensaries were maintained. There was a slight rise in the number of both in-patients and out-patients. Twenty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-nine operations were performed during the year. Thirty-three midwives were at work and attended to 1,569 cases of labour. There were 309 lepers and 179 lunatics in their respective asylums. Ten aided institutions and 69 vaidyasalas received grants during the year. Two hundred and seventy-seven cases were treated in the Veterinary Hospital and a scheme has been sanctioned by which the Veterinary Surgeon is required to tour throughout the State. The total expenditure of the Medical Department was Rs. 4,67,744.

Sanitation.

Medical relief.

Instruction.

27. The number of Sirkar schools and colleges was 453, of aided schools 1,247, of unaided schools and colleges 1,851, making a total of 3,551 schools with 196,314 scholars against 3,439 schools and 193,446 scholars in M.E. 1081. Seven per cent. of the total population of the State were under instruction. Of those under instruction 75 per cent. were boys and 25 per cent. girls. Hindus formed 63 per cent., Christians 33 per cent. and Muhammadans 4 per cent., respectively. There were five colleges with 543 students including one Law College with 118 students, 33 high schools with 12,574 pupils, and 162 middle schools with 28,777 pupils. Of these, 87 were English schools with 16,457 pupils. There was a slight rise in the number of primary schools. Three hundred and two schools were maintained for backward classes attended by 6,495 pupils. There were 208 institutions for girls in which 14 per cent. of the total female school-going population were instructed. One second-grade college for women was maintained at Trivandrum with a strength of nine students. Altogether the progress made in female education was satisfactory. Seventeen technical schools were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 15,848. One scholarship tenable in Europe was continued to the holder to enable him to study for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Leipzig. There were also students holding scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the College of Science, Poona, and the Engineering College, Madras. Dr. Raman Tampi who had taken the degree of M.B. & Ch.B. in Edinburgh was enabled by the continuance of the scholarship to take a post graduate course in London. Two other persons and a lady pupil held scholarships in England during the year and two students were maintained at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, and three in the Medical College, Madras. Two apprentices were working in the School of Arts during the year, 12 having left the school on completion of their five years' course. A gold medal was obtained by the school for articles shown at the Vizagapatam Exhibition. The total receipts and expenditure on account of education under all heads including scholarships to England and the School of Arts amounted to Rs. 1,45,717 and Rs. 7,11,181, the net cost to the State being Rs. 5,65,464 against Rs. 5,51,742 for the previous year.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1082—17TH AUGUST 1906 TO 16TH AUGUST 1907.)

[Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1082.]

[His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 55 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 319 men. According to the Census of 1901 the population of the State was 812,025. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 33,38,140.]

General and Political.

28. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the State in January 1907. His Highness the Raja spent a few weeks as usual in Coonoor during the hot weather, and also toured in the State.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

29. The current demand of land-revenue amounted to Rs. 8,51,153, of which Rs. 8,35,943 or 98·2 per cent. were collected. Of the arrears (Rs. 66,385) Rs. 5,056 were written off the accounts and Rs. 51,703 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,626. The amount of old arrears ordered to be written off was Rs. 5,29,580. The balance of old arrears still under investigation amounts to Rs. 4,55,780. This sum represents mostly revenue held in abeyance in Trichur and Talapilli taluks and, it is hoped, will be disposed of completely in the current year. The revenue was realised without much difficulty, as moveable property was sold in 14 cases only and in no case were the defaulter's rights in his land sold. The revenue survey of the whole State was practically completed. Some special forest survey operations were undertaken during the year. The forest tramway was demarcated up to the Coimbatore frontier and 29½ square miles of forest in the Trichur taluk were topographically surveyed. The new settlement was introduced in the Chittur taluk and minor settlement operations were conducted in the Talapilli taluk. The net annual increase in Chittur taluk consequent on settlement is Rs. 57,227 or 48 per cent. The expenditure under land-revenue rose by Rs. 30,284 to Rs. 1,12,452, and Rs. 84,672 were spent on survey and Rs. 37,624 on settlement. The village establishments of the settled taluks were revised.

Survey and Settlement.

Protection.

Legislation.

30. Five Regulations were passed during the year and 11 Bills were under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year. These dealt with Extradition, Ports, Ferries and Tolls, Gambling and the Forest Steam Tramway. Five amending Bills and 5 original Bills were under consideration during the year.

Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of the police force was 72 officers and 438 men. On an average there was one member of the force to every 2,030 persons and 3·4 square miles. The number of departmental punishments fell from 438 to 311. Police-men were prosecuted in 30 cases, 4 of which were brought departmentally; only 1 case ended in conviction. The number of grave crimes charged by the police was 483. Of the cases charged, 463 were disposed of, of which 415 or 89·6 per cent. ended in conviction. The percentage of lost property which was recovered fell from 61·5 in the previous year to 33. The average duration of investigation of cases charged fell from 13·23 to 13·17 days. The number of known-depredators on the register was 324. There was some increase of crime, specially grave crime. Detection under murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery was unsatisfactory. The total cost of the police was Rs. 71,776 against Rs. 72,615 in the previous year. A scheme for the reorganization of the Police department has been sanctioned. The main features are the raising of the pay of constables, the reduction of the number of inspectors, and the creation of a new grade of sub-inspectors.

Criminal Justice.

32. There were 2 Sessions Courts, 2 First-class Magistrates' Courts, 10 Second-class Magistrates' Courts, and 3 Third-class Magistrates' Courts during the year. The number of cases for disposal by the magistracy was 3,081, of which 3,001 were decided; of the latter, 63·94 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code. Of 4,846 persons accused in the decided cases, 2,155 were convicted and 2,691 were acquitted, discharged or otherwise disposed of. Of the persons convicted, 1,450 were punished with fine only and 86 with whipping only. Of sentences against which appeals were filed, 40 per cent. of those passed by District Magistrates and 50 per cent. of those passed by Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed. During the year 243 appeals were preferred to District Magistrates and all but 6 were decided. The average duration of cases disposed of by First, Second and Third class Magistrates was 27·29, 10·26 and 21·6 days, respectively. The Sessions Courts received and decided 7 appeals; the sentences passed on 4 of the 10 appellants were confirmed, those on 4 appellants were modified and the appeals were rejected in the case of 2. The Chief Court decided 23 appeals in which 25 persons were concerned. The sentences on 22 appellants were confirmed and those on 2 modified. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of the remaining one. The receipts under "Criminal Justice" fell from Rs. 6,611 to Rs. 6,104, and the expenditure from Rs. 46,177 to Rs. 39,700.

Civil Justice.

33. The number of Civil Courts remained unaltered. The total number of suits, original and appellate, was 10,283, of which 9,615 were decided; the arrears fell from 696 to 668. The number of cases decided by Munsifs (8,633) was 229 less than the number for disposal during the year (8,862). The average duration of ordinary contested suits in Munsifs' Courts fell from 79·1 to 78·3 days and in District Courts from 220 to 170 days. Of the Munsifs' decrees against which appeals were filed, 54 per cent. were confirmed. The corresponding percentage of decrees

passed by District Courts, which were confirmed on appeal, was 31 per cent. There were 517 ordinary appeals for disposal by District Judges, and 442 were decided, the balance pending at the end of the year (75), being 23 more than the number pending at the beginning; the average duration of appeal suits rose to 2 months and 29 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and to 2 months and 1 day in the Trichur District Court. Of 540 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court 254 were decided, the balance (251) pending at the beginning of the year being raised to 286 at the end of the year. The increase in pendency was due to certain defects in law, to remedy which necessary steps were taken during the year. The number of cases pending in His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal was one at the beginning of the year and it was disposed of during the current year. The receipts on account of "Civil Justice" were Rs. 1,72,738 and the expenditure was Rs. 95,197 as against Rs. 1,60,797 and Rs. 96,987, respectively, in 1081.

Prisons. 34. There were, as in the previous year, one central and 10 subsidiary jails. The average number of convicts imprisoned daily in the central jail rose from 155·7 to 171·1. One thousand ninety-four prisoners were treated in the jail hospital against 870 in 1081. Eleven prisoners died during the year. The general health of the jail was unsatisfactory. The sale-proceeds of jail manufactures rose from Rs. 1,436 to Rs. 3,236 and the average earnings of each convict from Rs. 9 to Rs. 20. The cost of the central jail at Ernakulam increased from Rs. 12,344 to Rs. 18,570, and the average expenditure per head from Rs. 68 to Rs. 86. The total cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,460.

Registration. 35. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year was 40,774, the number in 1081 having been 36,122. Of these, 40,629 or 99·6 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 76 cases. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 355 against Rs. 360 in 1081. One joint stock company, "The Swadesi Co-operative Stores, Limited," with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 630 was registered during the year.

Military. 36. The infantry and artillery with a strength of 278 and the body-guard with a strength of 16 cost the State Rs. 38,085 or Rs. 1,093 less than in the previous year.

Marine. 37. The 64 vessels which entered and cleared at the sirkar port of Malipuram had an aggregate tonnage of 113,814 tons. The port dues amounted to Rs. 8,089, being Rs. 114 more than in the preceding year.

Season and Rainfall. 38. The mean rainfall recorded at three stations was 122·22 inches, the means in 1080 and 1081 being 80·48 and 93·69 inches, respectively. The south-west monsoon set in on 7th June and was unusually very heavy. The season was not quite as favourable to agriculture as usual. Arrangements were made for organizing a department of agriculture.

Production and Distribution.

Forests. 39. The forest area continued to be the same as in previous years, viz., 605 square miles. Sixteen blocks comprising an area of 8·66 square miles were notified for constitution as reserved forests. The most important item of work was the Forest Tramway, the construction of which was practically finished by the end of the year. The expenditure on the tramway by the end of the year totalled Rs. 15,15,709, of which Rs. 4,38,758 were spent during the year. Privileges allowed to the people such as free grazing of cattle, and the free removal of head-loads of firewood and fencing materials were continued during the year. Trees of various kinds were felled both by sirkar and by private agency. Much timber was sold to the Madras and South Indian Railways. A marked increase in Forest crime is to be noted, 50 out of 51 cases charged before magistrates ending in conviction. Fresh grants of land were made for the plantation of rubber, bringing the total acreage under rubber to 1,700 acres. The receipts fell from Rs. 7,79,348 to Rs. 7,63,028, and the expenditure advanced from Rs. 8,24,478 to Rs. 8,93,825.

Trade. 40. The value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 10,738; there were no exports.

Public Works. 41. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 2,77,316, which is Rs. 22,364 less than the amount spent in the previous year. During the year under report 450 miles of road were maintained. The subject of irrigation received considerable

Railway. attention. The booked capital expenditure on the Cochin State Railway up to the end of the year was Rs. 68,84,897. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,91,378 and deducting from this the working expenses of Rs. 2,35,689, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,55,689, which represents 2·27 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Anchal or Post offices.

42. As three new anchal offices were opened, their number rose to 44 and the length of the anchal line advanced from 287 to 307 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery rose from 1,041,323 to 1,160,252. In the Dead Letter office, 3,269 articles were dealt with. The receipts rose by Rs. 1,381 to Rs. 11,810, and the expenditure increased by Rs. 290 to Rs. 19,668.

Financial.

43. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 34,38,140 and Rs. 35,27,890, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1081 being Rs. 33,37,810 and Rs. 33,88,475. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 89,750. But against this deficit, a capital expenditure of Rs. 4,65,735 on Railways and the Forest Tramway was incurred during the year. Deducting the Forest and Public Works advances which represent expenditure actually incurred for departmental operations and which must soon be debited to expenditure as extraordinary items in the accounts for next year, the total liabilities of the State at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 22,71,058. The cash balances in the treasury at the beginning and close of the year were Rs. 4,37,812 and Rs. 5,95,430, respectively. To provide funds for completing the construction of the Forest Tramway a temporary loan of Rs. 2¼ lakhs had to be raised during the year. It was not possible to make any provision for a sinking fund during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,10,500 recovered under the Interportal Trade Convention from the British Government was as usual the only item of customs revenue during the year. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 222,026 maunds and was 8,135 maunds more than the quantity sold in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population rose from 21·67 lb. to 22·47 lb. The salt duty was reduced by 8 annas per maund during the year and consequently the receipts fell by Rs. 28,063 to Rs. 4,07,989. There was a decrease in the receipts from licenses for the sale of tobacco which fell from Rs. 33,560 to Rs. 29,780. The total revenue from abkári rose from Rs. 1,85,665 to Rs. 1,92,520. The revenue from opium rose by Rs. 269 to Rs. 22,761. The stamp revenue advanced from Rs. 2,69,741 to Rs. 2,95,338, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 16,932 to Rs. 19,270.

Customs.

Salt.

Tobacco.

Excise.

Stamps.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

44. A regulation to regulate the registration of births and deaths was passed during the year, but was brought into force only from the current year. No reliance can be placed on the statistics furnished for the year under review. There were 10 hospitals and 4 dispensaries, as well as a temporary tramway dispensary. Of 4,973 in-patients, 516 (10·37 per cent.) died. The number of out-patients treated rose from 200,028 to 204,709. The largest number of admissions during the year was for malarial fever, 17·32 per cent. of the total. The number of admissions from this cause has nearly doubled in four years from 18,263 to 36,327, and the cause of this is under special investigation. Cholera broke out in a sporadic form in almost all the important villages of the State: 2,672 deaths were reported from this cause against 54 in the previous year. In the Lunatic Asylum 7 patients were treated. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 68,111 to Rs. 66,124. Preliminary steps were taken to open 2 new dispensaries in rural parts. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy rose from Rs. 21,146 to Rs. 21,264. The number of towns conserved remained the same, viz., 10. During the year 29,971 vaccine operations were performed, of which 27,394 (91·4 per cent.) were successful, the figures for 1081 being 30,166 and 26,006, respectively. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 4,797 to Rs. 4,758.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

Instruction.

45. The number of schools fell slightly. The number of aided schools, however, rose from 165 to 183. The fall was chiefly in the unaided schools, due to the extension of Sirkar aid to some of them and the abnormal floods and the prevalence of cholera during the latter part of the year. The number of pupils in all schools was 47,154 (33,623 boys and 13,531 girls). The number of special schools was 276. The special schools included 105 Sanskrit, 99 Arabic, 1 Hebrew, 49 Music, 13 Bible, 5 Industrial, 1 Guzarati, and 2 Hindustani schools. It is estimated that 55 per cent. of the boys of school-going age and 22 per cent. of the girls of the corresponding age attended schools. Collegiate instruction was given in the Sirkar second-grade college at Ernakulam, in which 154 pupils studied against 112 in the previous year. Upper secondary education was given to 1,366 pupils in 15 schools, 7 being State schools, 6 aided and 2 unaided. Included in the 7 State schools is the State High School for Girls at Trichur with 262 girls on the books. The total and net expenditure on education rose from Rs. 1,20,830 and Rs. 70,433 to Rs. 1,36,859 and Rs. 86,190, respectively.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1317—1ST JULY 1907 TO 30TH JUNE 1908.)

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 32 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 14·91 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 109 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

46. His Highness returned from Europe on the 1st January 1908 but returned thither on 3rd March 1908 under medical advice. In February 1908 he exchanged official visits with His Excellency the Governor at Madras.

Administration of the Land.

47. There was an increase of 16,424 acres in the occupied area of the State which amounted to 368,503 acres. The greater part of the increase was contributed by enfranchised inams newly brought into the revenue accounts. There was a fall under miscellaneous items of demand in spite of the new area brought under cultivation. The total land revenue demand fell from Rs. 8,80,671 to Rs. 8,57,413. Excluding miscellaneous revenue, the greater part of which is contributed by quit-rents on enfranchised inams, the regular land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 8,21,536, of which Rs. 7,51,356 or 91·57 per cent. were collected against 95·29 per cent. in the previous fasli. The fall in collection is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. Of the total demand, Rs. 18,730 were due as quit-rent on inam lands where the percentage of collection was only 75·49. The total arrears, including quit-rents outstanding or brought to account during the year, amounted to Rs. 7,15,132. The collections totalled Rs. 1,20,270, while Rs. 21,264 were written off. The balance remaining to be collected was thus Rs. 5,43,871. The greater part of the arrear under land revenue dates from faslis 1314 and 1315 when the collection of much revenue was held over on account of the very unfavourable nature of the seasons. Land revenue was collected without any great difficulty and it was found necessary to bring property to sale for arrears in only 208 cases, in which the amount realised was Rs. 3,793. The land tax per head of population was Rs. 2–2–6. A commencement was made in the work of classifying soils in 45 villages and some of the work preliminary to settlement was carried out. Some progress was also made with the registry of holdings in the Kolattur taluk. There was no survey work during the year, the Survey staff having, on completion of the survey, being merged in the staff for the maintenance of Land Records.

Protection.

Legislation.

Police.

48. Six regulations were passed in the fasli under report, the most important of which dealt with the Regulation of Companies and Co-operative Credit Societies, while two were in amendment of regulations already passed. The Police force continued to be under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The department was reorganized and a new grade of Deputy Superintendent created. The strength on the last day of the fasli was 267. There was little improvement in the conduct of the force. Two constables were dismissed and 8 head constables and men reduced or suspended, while 122 head constables or constables were awarded minor punishments. There were also 6 desertions and 11 resignations. Under the Penal Code 215 cases were reported, of which 131 or 60 per cent. were detected, 27 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted and the percentage of property recovered to property lost was 33. These results show a slight improvement on the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of cases for disposal in all Courts was 3,812, or 137 more than in the previous year; 96·2 per cent. of these were disposed of, 1,677 or 45·72 per cent. ended in conviction and 972 in acquittal, while 1,019 were either withdrawn or compromised. In the cases disposed of 6,655 persons were concerned, of whom 1,886 or 28·34 per cent. were convicted, 678 acquitted and 2,196 discharged. All the 9 cases committed to the Court of Session were disposed of. There were 107 appeals disposed of in the Court of the Chief Magistrate,

Prisons.

4 in the Court of Session and 17 in the Chief Court. The number of Jails remained the same. There were 48 male and 3 female prisoners at the beginning of the year. The admissions and discharges during the year were 478 and 451. The net gain from Jail industries was Rs. 430–7–9. The expenditure during the Fasli amounted to Rs. 8,017 against Rs. 7,585 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

49. The number of suits instituted rose from 7,275 to 7,857, and the number for disposal including arrears was 8,545. Two thousand three hundred and forty-four

regular suits were disposed of by the Chief Court with an aggregate value of Rs. 8,20,645, the average value of a suit being Rs. 350–1–8. Twelve suits were pending for more than a year and the average duration of contested suits was 5 months and 11 days. The total number of Small Causes on the files of the Chief Court, the Registrar's Court and the Rural Small Cause Courts was 5,973, of which 5,736 or 96 per cent. were disposed of. The number of appeals, new and old, for disposal by the Chief Court which alone has appellate jurisdiction was 178. Of these, 143 or 80·3 per cent. were disposed of against 62 per cent. in the previous fasli. The receipts of the Civil Courts were Rs. 84,579 against Rs. 73,070 and the expenditure Rs. 34,040 against Rs. 33,791.

50. Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-six documents were registered with an aggregate and average value of Rs. 45,95,881 and Rs. 192, respectively. The greater part of the registrations had reference to immovable property. 85·69 per cent. of documents were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts of the department were Rs. 36,961 against Rs. 32,364 and the expenditure Rs. 21,793 against Rs. 21,550. **Registration.**

51. The strength of the military force remained the same, viz., 19 officers and 90 privates of the infantry and 3 officers and 16 troopers of the Body-guard. The expenditure fell from Rs. 26,563 to Rs. 24,479. **Military.**

52. The rainfall was both deficient in quantity and unequal in distribution. 29·39 inches were recorded against 37·4 in the preceding year. The crops both wet and dry were generally poor and in some parts of the State failed completely. The high prices of the previous year continued and were exceeded in the case of three out of four of the principal food-grains. The current demand under Forests fell from Rs. 37,772 to Rs. 31,162, while the expenditure was Rs. 15,259 as against Rs. 15,665 in the previous year. The collection of arrears of forest revenue was poor. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 2,05,518 to Rs. 2,11,236, a sum which falls short of the budget allotment by Rs. 61,169. The expenditure on communications was Rs. 71,438 and on irrigation Rs. 41,993. Under both these heads, under civil buildings and other minor heads there was a failure to utilise the whole of the sum allotted which is scarcely creditable to the engineering staff. In the case of irrigation only 60 per cent. of the amount allotted was spent. A scheme for the reorganisation of the department is under consideration and will soon be given effect to. **Production and Distribution.** **Forests.**

53. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 12·72 lakhs, receipts amounted to Rs. 14·91 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 12·40 lakhs, leaving a closing balance at the end of the year of Rs. 15·23 lakhs. There was a further decrease in palace expenditure from Rs. 2·64 lakhs to Rs. 2·32 lakhs, while expenditure on religious and charitable institutions increased from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·41 lakhs. Under Abkári stillhead duty realised Rs. 46,419 and shop rents Rs. 12,830. The total quantity of liquor manufactured in the State Distillery was 13,599 gallons and the balance in stock 644 gallons. Toddy shop rents fell from Rs. 35,282 to Rs. 35,074, while the amount realised from tree-tax, which was enhanced at the commencement of the year to Rs. 2 a tree, was Rs. 19,770. The net revenue from opium and ganja rose from Rs. 1,717 to Rs. 2,231. The aggregate demand under all heads was Rs. 1,16,650, of which all save Rs. 13–10–8 which were written off, was collected. The price of sea-salt varied between 21·55 and 27·22 Madras seers to the rupee. **Revenue and Finance.** **Abkári.**

54. The number of births registered rose from 9,003 to 9,721 and the number of deaths from 8,183 to 8,968. The rates per mille were 25·55 and 23·57, respectively. The number of vaccinations, 99·603 per cent. of which were successful, was 11,859 or 31 per mille of the population: 285 of these were cases of revaccination. Expenditure rose from Rs. 2,815 to Rs. 3,065, but the cost of a successful operation remained the same, viz., As. 4–2. Town sanitation received some attention and a scheme for providing the town of Pudukkóttai with a good water-supply has been sanctioned and will be taken in hand. There were 9 medical institutions at work, the hospital and women's dispensary in the town and 7 rural dispensaries. At the hospital 657 in-patients and 35,114 out-patients were treated, the daily averages being 30·09 and 182·76, respectively. Twelve thousand three hundred and ninety-one persons were treated at the dispensary for women and children which is in charge of a Lady **Vital Statistics, etc.**

Apothecary. Forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-six persons received treatment at the 7 rural dispensaries. The total expenditure under 'Medical' was Rs. 24,465.

Education.

55. The total number of educational institutions increased from 319 to 384, of which 84 were maintained by the State and 168 were aided. The total number of pupils rose from 10,442 to 13,071, a result of the introduction of the new scheme for education. The number of girls amongst the pupils was 1,212. The number of pupils in the Pudukkóttai College fell slightly from 553 to 545. Twenty-nine boys were sent up for the First Arts Examination and 57 for Matriculation, of whom 15 passed in the former and 10 in the latter examination, the results comparing favourably with the averages of passes for the Presidency. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 45,579 against Rs. 39,356 and the net cost to the State Rs. 32,502. Rupees 21,759 were spent on primary education.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1907–1908.)

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulám-i-Alí Khán Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah Sect. His age is 34 and he has male heirs. He was educated privately and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 2·47 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

Political and General.

56. The State of Banganapalle continued to be administered by an Assistant Political Agent except for a month when the Assistant Political Agent went on privilege leave. During this period the Nawab was placed in charge of the routine duties. The Nawab took an active part in administration and exercised a general superintendence of practically all executive and judicial work throughout the State.

Administration of the Land.

57. The current land revenue demand amounting to Rs. 1,70,640 is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 6,348, the decrease being due to the introduction of new settlement rates for lands under wells and to fall in cultivation. The collections with the amount written off were 91·29 per cent. of the demand and considering the state of the season must be considered to be good. The total area under cultivation was 105,534 acres or about 1,000 acres less than last year, the decrease being due to the unfavourable nature of the season. One thousand one hundred and eighty acres of land were taken up on 152 darkhasts. There were far fewer coercive processes than in either of the two preceding years. A regular village establishment with salaried officers was provisionally introduced at a cost of Rs. 9,817 during the year; this figure will be exceeded in the future, but the cost will be met by a levy of three-quarters of full assessment on village service inams, the holders of which have in the past uniformly shirked their obligations. The details of the new land settlement have now been decided and the settlement is about to be put in force.

Protection.

Police.

58. The Police force remained practically unaltered during the year. Improvement was made in drill, discipline and general smartness. The cost of the force was Rs. 9,540. Four constables were dismissed and 22 constables punished with fine, reduction or suspension and the general work of the police was good. 73·3 per cent. of persons arrested for crime were convicted. The village police service was reorganized with good results.

Criminal Justice.

Ninety-one persons were convicted for offences of various kinds including nuisances. Of these, 5 were convicted by the Sadr Court of offences affecting the human body, 2 being sentenced to imprisonment for more than 5 years, 2 to imprisonment for life and one being sentenced to death. Only 2 other convictions involved imprisonment for more than six months, while in 70 cases the punishment was a fine. In the Appellate Court of the Assistant Political Agent there was one application which was rejected and one appeal in which the sentence

Civil Justice.

of the Lower Court was confirmed. Two hundred and fifty-nine suits were filed in Civil Courts, of which one only was before the Sadr Court of the Assistant Political Agent against a total of 358 suits in the previous year. The decrease is variously ascribed to the waning of litigious spirit among the people and to the unfavourable season. The Nawab exercised the appellate powers of the Sadr Court during the year.

Registration.

Seven hundred and ninety-four documents were presented for registration with an aggregate value of Rs. 1,33,449 against 763 documents valued at Rs. 1,26,439 presented during 1906–1907. The net profit of the department was Rs. 986.

59. The season was on the whole not favourable; 14·58 inches of rain were registered against 25·38 inches during the previous year. The rain was unevenly distributed and the western part of the State fared badly. Postponement of kists amounting to Rs. 18,153 till next fasli was allowed in 21 villages. State loans were offered to agriculturists but were not taken up to any appreciable extent. The experiment of cattle-breeding by the State has so far been attended with success. Prices of food-stuffs and labour rates rose considerably. Including establishment charges Rs. 55,123 was spent on Public Works. Of this sum Rs. 14,000 were spent on roads, Rs. 17,000 on buildings and nearly Rs. 12,000 on irrigation. Wells were newly sunk in 10 villages and repaired in 16 villages. **Production and Distribution.** **Public Works.**

60. The total revenue demand was Rs. 2,23,845, disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,93,028, of which the largest items were Public Works Rs. 55,123, Civil list Rs. 37,620 and instalment of repayment of the debt of the late Nawab Rs. 20,838. **Revenue and Finance.**

61. The medical staff remained unaltered throughout the year. Fifteen thousand and forty-seven patients were treated in the State hospital, of whom 101 were in-door patients. The hospital was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,537. The birth and death rates were 32·68 per mille and 19·33 per mille, respectively. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-six vaccinations, of which 1,762 were successful, were performed at a cost of Rs. 403. **Vital Statistics.**

62. Nineteen schools were maintained by the State with a strength of 774 pupils against 14 schools with 575 pupils during the preceding year. Besides these institutions there were working 4 mission schools and 1 private school which received a grant-in-aid. The appointment of a Supervisor of Schools has been sanctioned. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,197. **Education.**

63. The chief work of the Banganapalle Municipal Council was to improve the sanitation and water-supply of the town. The provision of regular water-works and the clearing of congested parts of the town are under contemplation. The income of the Municipality was Rs. 11,662 and the expenditure Rs. 10,085. **Municipal Council.**

SANDUR STATE. (1907–1908.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1907–1908.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpadé Mamlukatmadar Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892 and is being educated by a tutor at Bellary. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the Census of 1901, the population of the State was 11,205. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 68,564. During the Raja's minority the State is administered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent.]

64. There were no events of political importance during the year. **General and Political.**

65. The total holdings of land including inam amounted to 9,569 acres against 9,543 acres in the preceding year. The area cropped was 7,630 acres. The land revenue demand including an arrear demand of Rs. 1,198 amounted to Rs. 23,153, of which Rs. 23,076 were collected before the end of the year. This sum includes Rs. 5,918 paid as surface rent by MM. Jambon & Cie. on land held by them under prospecting licenses. The season was not unfavourable and collection of revenue as the figures show was made without difficulty. **Administration of the Land.**

66. The police force consisting of 1 Inspector, 4 head constables, and 25 constables, remained unchanged. Its cost was Rs. 2,709. Thirty-two true cases were reported, of which 26 were charged and 23 ended in a conviction. Five cases including 1 case of murder remained undetected. The Diwan tried 135 criminal cases and the Political Agent heard 1 appeal against a decision of the Diwan. The prison accommodation is being extended at a cost of Rs. 2,615, Rs. 1,189 of which were spent during the year. The Diwan exercising the powers of a District Munsif tried 20 suits. Eighty documents were registered against 88 in the past year and the fees for registration amounted to Rs. 99. **Protection.**

67. The rainfall recorded was 21·87 inches against 23·17 in the past year, and was 3·71 inches below the average for the quinquennium ending 1906–1907. Crops were in fair condition and the outturn good on the whole. The high rates of **Production and Distribution.**

wages for labour prevailing in the past year were maintained owing to the demand for labour in the Manganese mines and on Railway Extension. The prices of food-grains rose about 12 per cent., chiefly owing to the export of grain to British markets. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 13,231 including a sum of Rs. 8,667 received from the British Government as rent for 40,000 acres under its control. The moturpha tax on trades and professions including arrears collected brought in Rs. 1,503. Rs. 2,639 were spent on public works. The chief item of export was manganese ore sent to Europe by the General Sandúr Mining Company. Besides this, grains, fruit and forest produce were exported in return for sugar, rice, cloths, iron and other articles.

Revenue and Finance.

68. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 80,905. The actual revenue excluding balances and debt heads was Rs. 68,564. The charges amounted to Rs. 40,571.

Vital Statistics.

69. The birth-rate remained the same as last year, viz., 40 per mille, the death-rate fell from 36 to 33 per mille. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven patients were treated at the one dispensary in the State situated at Sandúr. The daily attendance was 43·92 against 24·08 for the previous year. The vaccinator performed 600 operations, of which 572 were successful.

Education.

70. There are 7 schools, of which 1 is lower secondary, 1 primary, 4 elementary, and 1 a mission school for girls with a total attendance of 287 pupils.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1317—1ST JULY 1907 TO 30TH JUNE 1908.)

Rainfall.

71. The season for agriculture on which the large majority of the population depend for their livelihood was an average one. The mean rainfall for the Presidency was 45·04 inches against 49·02 in the previous year and an average rainfall of 45·25 for the past 35 years. The harvest prices of the principal food-grains were either at or slightly below the level of the previous year in 9 districts, while in all other districts they were above that level. The price of rice was above the "warning" rate everywhere except in Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly and was above the "scarcity" rate in Ganjám. Prices of ragi were above the "warning" rate everywhere except in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris, while the price of cholam exceeded the "scarcity" rate in Guntúr and the price of cumbu was above that level in South Arcot and Coimbatore. The "warning" and "scarcity" rates here referred to are those recently revised by Government. The general condition of the agriculturist is reported to be one of increasing prosperity everywhere except in parts of Bellary and Kurnool which have suffered in past years from the capriciousness of the weather perhaps more than any other districts in the Presidency. In the present year many cultivators in tracts round the town of Bellary were forced to sell their cattle at nominal prices for want of fodder and leave their villages in search of work. The people in these two districts appear to rely less and less on the early crops owing to the uncertainty of the early rains. The effect of this is to concentrate the labour demand on a small portion of the year when there is not enough labour to go round. In certain other districts, it is reported, labour is not so efficient as formerly. This is not really a bad sign as the more efficient labourers prefer to go for work to tea and coffee estates whence they return with a little capital and set up independently for themselves. The increasing popularity of ground-nut cultivation which requires a great deal of hand labour and the increase in number of small rice factories have stimulated the demand for labour. No important variation is reported in the rate of wages paid to agricultural labourers and to artizans.

Prices.

Condition of cultivation and labourers.

Fasli 1316.

72. The relations of the people to Government and to one another continued to be amicable. Disturbances however occurred in the Madura district between the Shanars and the Anti-Shanars, while in Cocanada political excitement was the cause of an isolated outbreak of lawlessness amongst the towns-people. The further reduction of the salt duty and the abolition of the ryotwari village cess (the full benefit of which was derived during the fasli under report) have been the cause of much satisfaction to the people and the Land Encroachment Act is reported to work well without affording any noticeable ground for complaint.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1907.)

73. Political pensions in force on the 1st January 1907 amounted to Rs. 3,77,684–7–0. The amount of pensions newly sanctioned or transferred from other provinces during the year was Rs. 9,223. Pensions amounting to Rs. 21,078 either lapsed, or were commuted or transferred to other provinces. Forty-two pensioners died and ten commuted their pensions during the year. Pensions in force on the 1st January 1908 were distributed among 626 pensioners. The amount paid during the year to the Carnatic Stipendiaries was Rs. 2,59,189–3–0 and to those of the Tanjore family Rs. 51,683.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(FASLI 1316—1ST JULY 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1316.*]

Peshkash.

74. The total amount of peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,83,333 or Rs. 284 less than in the preceding year. Assessment on resumed inams made over to the proprietors for collection gives an increase of Rs. 352 and restoration of land previously acquired for public purposes and now restored to a zamindar Rs. 72. Against this increase is set off a decrease of Rs. 708 on account of the reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of land for public purposes (Rs. 573) and on compensation granted to zamindars on account of loss of jodi on resumed inams (Rs. 135). The total demand, arrears and current was Rs. 51,94,382, of which Rs. 49,19,173 were collected or remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 2,75,209 against Rs. 2,11,049 at the beginning of the fasli. The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam jodi or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,66,052 or Rs. 9,424 more than in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the enhancement of quit-rent in certain villages in Gódávari and to the inclusion under whole inam villages of certain villages hitherto classed as minor inams. The total demand, arrears and current was Rs. 7,84,979, of which Rs. 7,74,409 were collected or remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 10,570 against Rs. 18,927 at the beginning of the fasli.

Shrotriyam jodi.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

75. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings was Rs. 488·99 lakhs against Rs. 483·58 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due mainly to expansion of cultivation and to the introduction of re-settlement rates into the whole of the Nellore district and portions of the Guntúr, Kurnool and Salem districts. There was a decrease in five districts, especially in Kistna and Trichinopoly. The revenue from water-rate and second crop charges amounted to Rs. 27·88 lakhs against Rs. 27·13 lakhs in the preceding year. Water-rate on dry lands contributed about Rs. 54,000 of this amount and second crop charges on wet lands, the remainder. There were increases under these heads in districts which received a good supply of water in their irrigation sources and decreases in districts in which the supply was poor owing to the partial failure of the north-east monsoon.

Water-rate and second crop charges.

Remissions.

76. The amount of season remissions granted during the year was Rs. 5·03 lakhs or Rs. 5·94 lakhs less than in the previous year, a result due to the favourable character of the season. The decrease occurred under all the sub-heads except "land flooded by water," "remission of water-rate" and "others." The amount remitted on lands left waste was Rs. 1,69,411, of which Rs. 803 referred to dry land and the remainder to wet. Remissions on wet lands were granted in most districts, but the amount was inconsiderable except in seven districts which together contributed 88 per cent. of the amount remitted under this head. The amount remitted for shavi or short crop was Rs. 86,000 against Rs. 2·59 lakhs in the previous year. Tirvakammi or remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment granted on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to inadequacy of the water-supply amounted to Rs. 1·79 lakh and was large in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem and Nellore. Cuddapah alone contributed nearly half the amount remitted under this head. Fixed remissions or abatements of the demand granted for various reasons amounted to Rs. 11·08 lakhs or about Rs. 1·11 lakh less

than in the previous year. Rs. 99,485 were remitted for irrigation by lift and Rs. 32,192 for the maintenance of irrigation works. The largest item under this head was the increment remissions or abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or re-settlement rates. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 79·20 lakhs or Rupees 27,665 more than in the previous year. Water-rate on minor inams and on land in proprietary villages amounted to Rs. 30·54 lakhs. Penal charge for water taken without permission contributed Rs. 24,742. The revenue derived from the cultivation of porambokes amounted to Rs. 3·48 lakhs, a slight increase on the previous year, but the extent of land thus cultivated fell considerably partly owing to the enforcement of the Land Encroachment Act (Madras Act III of 1905). Sale-proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste lands including holdings previously bought in for Government amounted to Rs. 1·96 lakhs. Other items call for no special remarks.

Cesses.

77. The total current demand under cesses was Rs. 62,89,848 against Rs. 81,33,668 in the previous year. The land-cess on permanently-settled estates and on whole inam villages was Rs. 12,59,182 and Rs. 3,76,016, respectively, both figures showing a slight increase on the figures for the previous fasli. The cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue fell from Rs. 66,15,206 to Rs. 46,54,650 consequent on the abolition of the ryotwari village cess.

Collections.

78. The total current demand under land revenue including water-rate, second crop charge and miscellaneous revenue, and under cesses amounted to Rs. 6,91,34,727, of which Rs. 6,83,58,897 or 98·9 per cent. were collected within the fasli and Rs. 1,407 written off the accounts. The total arrear demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 12,68,986; of this a sum of Rs. 10,35,304 or 81·6 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 36,793 or 2·9 per cent. were written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli under both arrear and current demand was Rs. 9,71,312. Of this amount 61·3 per cent. had been collected by the 31st October 1907 and out of the net recoverable balance of Rs. 3,69,163 a sum of Rs. 1,21,699 was due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, the collection of which is held over for the present. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,324, of which Rs. 20,397 were collected and Rs. 1,566 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 99,361 at the end of the year.

Coercive Processes.

79. There has been a gradual decrease in recent years in the total number of coercive processes issued, and the number issued during the year under report shows a further decline. The total number of processes of all kinds declined from 3,388,818 in the previous year to 2,529,637, a remarkable figure when compared with the 6,770,837 processes issued in fasli 1313. The number of demand notices declined in all but four districts and increased slightly in four, the largest increase being in Salem (+ 7,282). Distraints and attachments of property were fewer in all districts except Anantapur where there was a slight increase (+ 545). There was a decrease also in the percentage of attachments to the number of demand notices issued, 11·1 against 12·6 in the previous year. The number of defaulters whose immoveable property had to be attached during the year was only 30,725 against 37,130 in the previous fasli. Of defaulters whose property was attached, 41·5 per cent. paid the arrears before sale notices were issued and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during the year was only 7,411 or 1,722 less than in the previous year. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,65,126 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 63,264 and realised Rs. 1,01,943. The price fetched by the sale of land to private individuals was 3·8 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 4·6 times the assessment in the case of wet lands. The extent of land sold was 20,883 acres, of which 7,312 acres were bought in for Government for want of bidders. Four thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres of bought-in land were resold during the year and fetched Rs. 10,823. The number of processes served by special agency was 87,604 and the special establishment was maintained in twelve districts as in the previous year.

Loans and Advances.

80. During the fasli Rs. 2·65 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2·19 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. There was a decrease under both Acts as compared with the previous year which is attributed to the favourable character of the season. The loans were taken under the former Act mainly for the construction of new wells or improvement of existing ones and the reclamation of waste land, under the latter Act the purpose of the loans was chiefly

the purchase of cattle, fodder and seed grain. Recovery of the instalments of loans due for repayment was effected without difficulty, and in only a very few cases was it found necessary to proceed to the sale of property.

Expenditure. 81. The charges of district administration excluding the cost of village establishments amounted to about Rs. 47 lakhs or 6·8 per cent. of the amount of land revenue and cesses. Including the cost of village establishments which is now met from Provincial funds, the total charges amounted to Rs. 100·45 lakhs or 14·5 per cent. of the collections of land revenue and cesses.

SURVEYS. (1907–1908.)

[*G.O., No. 2620, Revenue, dated 17th September 1908.*]

General. 82. Six Survey parties were at work during the year, one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The total outturn of the six parties during the year was 4,624·5 square miles which fell short of the forecast by 684·43 square miles. It comprised the cadastral survey of 46·57 square miles of Government land and of 1·43 square miles of proprietary estates; the cadastral resurvey and revision survey of 2,010·5 square miles and the supplemental sub-division resurvey of 2,566 square miles. The average cost per square mile was Rs. 102 and the net expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,63,590.

By Districts. 83. In Ganjám the theodolite survey of 57 square miles in the Parlákimedi Maliahs, the cadastral survey of 8 square miles in the Mohiri Khond villages and of half a square mile of the Ganjám Salt Factory extension and the revision survey of 320 square miles were completed by No. I party during the year. The survey of 382 square miles of supplemental sub-divisions was also completed. In Cuddapah the revision survey of 306 square miles in three taluks and the supplemental survey of 1,079 square miles was completed by No. II party during the year. In Gódávari the cadastral survey of Jagannáthapuram village with an area of 506 acres was undertaken and completed by No. I party (Ganjám), while No. II party (Cuddapah) completed the cadastral survey of 42 villages in the same district with an area of 37 square miles. In Kurnool No. III party completed the revision survey of 334 square miles in Cumbum taluk and of 283 square miles in Markapur. On completion of mapping an excess of 12 square miles was found in the area of Pattikonda taluk for which credit has been taken this year. In Tinnevelly the outturn of No. IV party was 38 square miles of resurvey in Srívaikuntam taluk and 87 square miles in Nángunéri taluk besides 739 square miles of supplemental survey in Ambásamudram and Srívaikuntam taluks: The land complaints disposed of by No. IV party amounted to 88 per cent. of the number disposed of by all the other five parties put together; yet there were 939 cases in arrears on 1st April 1908. In Chingleput 214 square miles of revision survey and the cadastral survey of 1·43 square miles of proprietary land were completed by No. V party. The supplementary survey of 366 miles was also finished in three taluks. In addition to work in Chingleput, a number of fields were surveyed in the Nellore district. The No. VI party disposed of the resurvey of 415 square miles in Coimbatore district and disposed of 303 land complaints pertaining to the Hosur taluk in the Salem district, the resurvey of which had been completed in the previous year.

Maps. 84. The area of village maps printed was 2,304 square miles, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 1,367 square miles. Maps of the Guntúr district and the Vizianagram zamindari and five taluk maps were published; besides these, maps were also prepared and printed on a scale of 10 inches to a mile for six municipalities, for two of which ward maps on a larger scale were also published.

Miscellaneous. 85. In Ganjám, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Coimbatore the cost to landholders was As. 5–7, As. 1–10, As. 2–7, As. 10–1, As. 3–8 and As. 2 respectively. The high cost in Tinnevelly is ascribed to dearness of labour and the difficulty of carting stones long distances in sandy tracts. Six Assistant Collectors were instructed in surveying. Eight Land Records Deputy Surveyors were given instruction for two months in theodolite work and 28 aspirants to the posts of Land Records Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar were put through a six months' course.

SETTLEMENTS. (1907–1908.)

[*G.O., No. 2620, Revenue, dated 17th September 1908.*]

86. All the four settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations throughout the year under review: Party No. I in Salem and Chingleput, Party No. III in Kurnool and Cuddapah, Party No. IV in Tinnevelly and Party No. V in Nellore. Another settlement party was organised towards the end of the year and commenced work in Coimbatore. In Nellore the re-settlement diglott registers of all the 601 villages in the district were written up during the year and the settlement practically completed. The party has been transferred to Gánjam. **Nellore.**

87. The initial settlement of the Javadi hill villages in the taluks of Polur and Vellore, North Arcot district, was finally approved by Government and introduced. Rough pattas were issued and objections heard and disposed of before the end of June 1907. **North Arcot.**

88. In Salem the verification of forest boundaries in two villages which remained pending at the end of the previous year was completed, as also the investigation of the ownership of small private sources of irrigation in 421 out of 424 villages. A register was prepared in 51 volumes showing the size of each irrigation work and the ayakat under each, and handed over to the Collector of the district. Rough pattas were issued for 29 villages in the Hosúr taluk and 879 appeal petitions disposed of by the Settlement officer. As a result of the petitions 1,388 sub-divisions were measured during the year. Fair accounts were handed over to the Revenue Department in June 1907. Investigation of the claims to ownership of small private sources of irrigation was completed in respect of all but two villages, and a record in 22 volumes dealing with 317 villages was transmitted to the Collector. **Salem.** Re-settlement. Five Southern taluks. Four Northern taluks.

89. Preliminary work in connection with the re-settlement of Chingleput district was taken in hand towards the end of June 1907. Field inspection was completed in Saidapet and Chingleput taluks and was in progress in Madurántakam taluk: and a scheme was submitted by the Special Settlement officer for the re-settlement of the whole district. Revision of adangals was also completed in Saidapet taluk and made fair progress in Madurántakam. Fifty thousand seven hundred and eleven applications for the transfer of pattas were disposed of and 50,019 sub-divisions localised. **Chingleput.** Re-settlement.

90. The new rates were introduced into the taluks of Koilkuntla and Pattikonda in the Kurnool district. An aggregate extent of 165 square miles was classified in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district and the Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks of the Cuddapah district under the direction of the Special Settlement officer. Enquiries into applications for transfer of patta were completed in respect of 2,220 square miles and field work in respect of 2,239 square miles. **Kurnool and Cuddapah.**

91. The introduction of the new rates in the taluks of Tinnevelly, Tenkási and Ambásamudram has been sanctioned. Twenty-six thousand eight hundred and nine supplemental sub-divisions were measured during the year. The land registers of 89 villages were corrected. In the Nángunéri taluk the scrutiny of the field registers was completed for 158 villages and the records of 149 villages handed over to the Survey Department. Thirty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six applications for transfer of patta were also disposed of. **Tinnevelly.** Re-settlement.

92. Three hundred and sixty-five diglott registers were scrutinised in the office of the Board of Revenue and 872 registers printed. The total area in which settlement was completed during the year was 2,043 square miles. **Miscellaneous.**

93. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,87,899 against Rs. 3,71,292 for the previous year. The expenditure on the five settlement parties was Rs. 2,65,754, on the Controlling office Rs. 1,02,529 and the cost of printing registers Rs. 19,616. **Financial.**

LAND RECORDS. (1907–1908.)

[*G.O., No. 2620, Revenue, dated 17th September 1908.*]

Staff.

94. A Land Records Tahsildar with the usual staff was posted to Chingleput during the year and a Land Records Deputy Tahsildar to the Nilgiris. North Arcot and Madura are the only districts to which Land Records staffs have not been posted and proposals have been made for introducing maintenance arrangements into North Arcot.

Work of the Staff.

95. In districts where settlement and survey were in progress, the Land Records staff was employed in connection with those operations. In the remaining districts the staff was engaged in operations preliminary to regular maintenance and in carrying out the rules for current maintenance. The principal operations preliminary to maintenance were the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers and the opening of stone depots; and the scrutiny and completion of field maps and re-measurement of fields the survey of which has been found to be inaccurate. These operations have been carried on in 17 districts. In Vizagapatam the work of preparing demarcation sketches and stone registers was completed by the Land Records staff except in the 64 villages of the Sarvasiddhi taluk which have to be re-surveyed. In South Canara a considerable number of survey stones have been planted. In Trichinopoly the inaccuracy of the survey records has been demonstrated by inspection on the ground and an experimental re-survey of one taluk has been sanctioned by Government. In view of this inaccuracy the work of scrutiny has fallen into arrears. The work of scrutiny was fairly satisfactory in most districts, but it was slow in Salem district and the Nilgiris and has been badly reported on in Vizagapatam and Coimbatore. Current maintenance work consisted in the training and equipment of staff, demarcation and mapping. Survey schools were held in almost all districts for village accountants and Revenue Inspectors. The number of survey stones inspected by Firka Revenue Inspectors was generally inadequate except in five districts. Out of 1,680,452 stones missing or out of repair, 351,278 or 20 per cent. were renewed or repaired. Ryots replaced or repaired 161,790 stones. Except in Anantapur, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Nellore, ryots did not show much interest in survey marks. Until the Land Records staff has completed the preliminary operations outlined above, it will not be possible for them to tour systematically through all the villages in their jurisdiction and attend properly to current maintenance. District Surveyors continued to work in North Arcot, Madura and up to July 1907 in the Nilgiris. Mapping of sub-divisions newly sanctioned could not be taken up except to the extent of 20 to 40 per cent. in six districts. The writing up and checking of village registers and firka books is still incomplete in seven districts. A general scheme for the proper record of all topographical changes and their incorporation in the village maps has been approved and rules will be framed for the carrying out of the scheme.

Work preliminary to maintenance.

Maintenance.

WASTE LANDS.

(Fasli 1316—1st July 1906 to 30th June 1907.)

96. Excluding zamindari and other tracts for which no returns exist, the net area of the Presidency was 62,488,473 acres. Of this total, the area included in forests was 12,863,964 acres against 12,834,011 acres in fasli 1315. The increase was mainly contributed by a large addition to the forest area of Vizagapatam, Anantapur and the Nilgiris partly counterbalanced by decreases in the forest area of certain other districts. There was a considerable fall in the area treated as not available for cultivation but not included in forests from 12,065,879 acres to 11,941,618, the decrease being most noticeable in Vizagapatam and common to almost all the districts in the Presidency. The remaining area available for cultivation in the Presidency was 37,682,891 acres. The extent left fallow was 5,993,982 acres against 6,579,215 acres in the previous year and the extent of other cultivable land left waste was 5,829,597 acres against 5,969,247 acres. The total area of cultivated land amounted to 25,859,312 acres or 849,997 acres more than in the preceding fasli. There was thus a general increase in the extent of land brought under cultivation during the year

as a result of the favourable season. There was a decrease in the extent of ryotwari holdings in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and Coimbatore. In the first-named district a large extent of land was thrown out of cultivation owing to the saline nature of the soil in one tract of the Gudiváda taluk and the precarious supply of irrigation in the lands bordering on the Kolair lake; while in Coimbatore the decrease was due to the transfer during the year of four villages to the Nilgiri district.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

97. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1316—1ST JULY 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1316.*]

Number of Estates.

98. The number of estates under wardship at the beginning of the fasli was 25. Three of these were restored to their proprietors on their attaining their majority. The Berikai ward died in February 1907, but the estate remained under management up to the end of the fasli. Four estates, viz., the Vuyyúru, South Vallúru, Sáptúr, and Úrkkádu estates, were taken under the Court's management during the year. The number of estates under wardship at the end of the fasli was thus 26. Of the 27 wards who were under the care of the Court at the end of the fasli, one was incapacitated by imbecility, 24 by minority and 2 by sex.

Estates restored.

99. *Arni.*—This was under the Court's superintendence for a little over 4 years and during that period the revenue demand did not increase; but it is bound to do so in the near future as a consequence of the substantial repairs and improvements to numerous tanks and channels, etc., which have been carried out by a special staff. On these repairs and improvements Rs. 2,65,880 were spent, the expenditure being met out of current savings, and a net surplus of about Rs. 66,300 was handed over to the Jaghirdar.

100. *Karuválakkarai.*—The current demand of this estate which was for seventeen years under the Court's management rose from Rs. 2,863 to Rs. 4,285. Debts aggregating Rs. 1,744 were recovered and Rs. 754 spent on repairs and improvements to property. Rs. 15,681 were handed over to the proprietor. During the last year of his minority the ward received practical training in estate management.

101. *Pithápuram.*—During the Court's management of this estate which lasted over 14 years, the demand rose from Rs. 7,91,050 to Rs. 8,03,797. Debts due to the estate aggregating Rs. 1,26,841 were realised and debts to the extent of Rs. 11,57,427 were cleared off. Rs. 11,44,386 were spent on the restoration of irrigation works and other improvements and on the survey of the estate. A Home Farm and a Veterinary Dispensary were opened. The estate was handed over to the Raja with a surplus of Rs. 21,17,500. The ward's conduct and progress in education during the 6 years of his minority are stated to have been satisfactory throughout.

Financial.

102. The total cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6,07,320. The total cash receipts during the fasli were Rs. 30,17,479 and the total assets for the year were therefore Rs. 36,24,799. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,60,342, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 6,64,457. Adding to this sum the nominal value of Government and other securities with a face value of Rs. 56,71,400 held on behalf of some of the estates and the estimated value of the grain on hand at the close of the year Rs. 1,54,247, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1907 was Rs. 64,90,104. Deducting the sale-proceeds of property, debts recovered, amounts borrowed and the cash found on assumption of management of Vuyyúru, South Vallúru, Sáptúr, and Úrkkádu estates, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 22,85,018. The net charges after deducting debts repaid, investments and cash

handed over to proprietors on restoration of their estates were Rs. 17,54,600. The corresponding net receipts and charges for the previous year were Rs. 30,96,991 and Rs. 28,48,589 respectively.

Surplus funds.

103. Excluding estates involved in debts and those handed over to their proprietors during the year, ten estates had surplus balances of over Rs. 10,000 on the last day of the year. The largest surplus balance was that of the Parlákimedi ex-Zamindar's estate, Rs. 22·74 lakhs, the Parlákimedi and Telaprólu estates coming next with Rs. 15·39 and Rs. 10·49 lakhs respectively.

Investments.

104. Surplus funds were utilized for the development of the resources of the estates. Such measures were the restoration of irrigation works and repairs to roads and buildings in Parlákimedi, repairs to irrigation works and buildings in Telaprólu and Idaiyakóttai, while in 3 estates a resurvey is being taken in hand. Efforts are also being made to find suitable landed property in which to invest the large surplus balance of the estates of Parlákimedi, Teláprólu and Sivagiri.

Agricultural improvements.

105. The office of Agricultural Expert to the Court was held by Mr. H. C. Sampson until about the middle of April 1907, when he was appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture. His place under the Court was taken by Mr. J. M. Lonsdale. There were 4 model farms in the Court's estates at the beginning of the year and one more was newly opened at Idaiyakóttai. For the benefit of the poorer estates the appointment of an itinerant agriculturist equipped with the necessary implements has been sanctioned and his duty is to visit the estates and demonstrate the use of improved implements. The Court has resolved to establish Veterinary dispensaries at Sivagiri and Parlákimedi. Agricultural loans and advances of grain were sanctioned only to four estates.

Charges. Establishment.

106. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 13·3 compared with 13·6 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 15 in 8 estates, the highest figure being 23·4 at Idaiyakkóttai. In no estate was retrenchment possible without sacrifice of efficiency.

Works.

The expenditure on *maramut* works amounted to Rs. 2,33,652 and was 80 per cent. of the allotment. Other work to the value of Rs. 19,562 was carried out but not paid for. Including this, the percentage was 86·7 against 88·5 in the previous fasli. Expenditure was distributed among the several heads as follows:—Irrigation works about 1 lakh, buildings about $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh, communications, etc., Rs. 37,026 and establishments and contingencies Rs. 24,780. The outlay on works was 13·3 per cent. of the net charges of the year compared with 17·4 per cent. in the previous fasli and 23·3 in fasli 1314.

Debts due to the estates.

107. The total debts due to the several estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 11,63,937. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 57,010), those newly brought to account (Rs. 13,379) and the interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 63,364), the total sum due was Rs. 13,02,690. Rs. 1,73,650 were collected and Rs. 16,645 were written off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 11,12,395. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 2,73,922 in Parlákimedi, Rs. 4,51,733 in South Vallúru and Rs. 1,88,389 in Komáramangalam. In Parlákimedi nearly a lakh and a half has not yet fallen due and in Komáramangalam Rs. 1,25,000 were covered by execution proceedings.

Debts due by the estates.

108. The total amount of debts due by the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6,52,136. Debts newly contracted amounted to Rs. 55,475, those newly brought to account to Rs. 15,77,840 and the interest which accrued during the year to Rs. 3,89,143, thus making at the end of the fasli a total liability of Rs. 26,74,594. Rs. 1,19,084 were repaid and Rs. 4,053 were struck off. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 25,51,457 due by 13 estates. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 13,39,303 in Vuyyúru, Rs. 4,10,871 in Úttumalai, Rs. 2,00,475 in Úrkkádu, Rs. 1,89,724 in South Vallúru, Rs. 1,72,107 in Sáptúr, and Rs. 1,18,451 in Chundi.

Education of Wards.

109. At the beginning of the fasli 11 wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor at Newington. The Bérikai ward died in February 1907, the Vuyyúru ward and a brother of the Sivaganga ward were admitted into Newington, so that the number of boys in residence at Newington at the end of June 1907 was 12. The conduct of all the wards was reported to have been entirely satisfactory. The Telaprólu ward was pursuing his favourite studies in history and English literature and taking great interest in agriculture. The Pálayampatti ward also evinced special interest in agriculture. This ward has now left Newington and is in residence on his estate where he is being instructed by a guardian in estate management and Revenue Law.

Both the Telaprólu and Pálayampatti wards began to learn surveying. The Kavalappára ward passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University during the year. The Sivagiri ward passed the First Diploma Examination of the Madras Veterinary College and continued to show a keen interest in his studies in that college. The junior wards received regular instruction in nature study. Besides general education, each ward was taken through a course of tuition in agriculture by a qualified instructor who was appointed during the year. Their physical culture continued to receive special attention, gymnastics, riding, bicycling, tennis and cricket forming part of their daily routine. All the wards enjoyed excellent health throughout the year except Bérikai. Religious instruction continued to be given. The Advisory Committee visited the institution twice and expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements in force. The remaining wards were taught in local schools and with two exceptions, their progress was favourably reported on. Three of the wards were studying the details of the administration of their estates under the guidance of a special guardian instructor or manager.

Encumbered Estates.

110. The only estates now under management to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1901 apply are Úttumalai and Chundi. The Court was endeavouring to raise funds in various ways for the liquidation of debts of Úttumalai and was able to collect a lakh and eighty thousand rupees, with which it hopes to discharge two of the largest of its secured debts. As regards Chundi, the debt due to Parlákimedi will be gradually discharged by fixed annual instalments from the current revenues, but there were other debts aggregating Rs. 31,591 and they will be paid off from the funds in hand as soon as the estate's liability in respect of each of them is finally decided.

Miscellaneous.

Parlákimedi Light Railway.

Forests.

Survey.

111. The Parlákimedi light railway worked at a loss of Rs. 10,970 during the year and the Collector has been requested to report on the possibility of making the line a paying concern. The Sivagiri and Sáptúr forests were worked under the rules sanctioned under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act; the forests in Nandigám, Járada and Chundi were worked under departmental rules. Steps were taken to devise a scheme for the conservancy of the Parlákimedi forests. The arrangements sanctioned for the maintenance of land records and demarcation marks in the four surveyed estates of Telaprólu, Sivagiri, Bérikai and Komáramangalam remained in force. The special temporary establishment entertained for the work of measuring ryots' holdings in Idaiyakkóttai estate finished the special azmaish of the holdings in the estate which resulted in the discovery of an excess of 4,502 acres in holdings and in an increase of Rs. 6,066 in rent.

Village accounts.

112. Village accounts were maintained in a satisfactory condition except in 3 estates, viz., Parlákimedi, Járada and Pálayampatti.

Condition of the tenants.

113. Coercive processes under Madras Act VIII of 1865 and civil suits for the recovery of rent were not excessively resorted to except in three of the estates and indebtedness does not seem to prevail to any large extent among the tenants of most of them. On the whole, the tenants appear to have prospered since the estates came under the Court's management. Occupancy right was conceded to the tenants in almost all the estates under the Court's superintendence.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1316—1st July 1906 to 30th June 1907.)

Revenue-paying Classes.

114. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources: peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages, assessment (including water-rate) on lands held under the ryotwari system and miscellaneous revenue. Peshkash amounted to Rs. 49·83 lakhs and shrotriyam jodi to Rs. 7·66 lakhs. The quit-rent on minor inams included in Government villages amounted to Rs. 23·05 lakhs. Omitting water-rate, penal charges and other miscellaneous items the settled assessment on ryotwari holdings amounted to Rs. 488·99 lakhs. The most important zamindaris are situated in the Northern Circars and the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly.

Ryotwari.

115. The number of ryotwari villages in the Presidency at the close of the fasli was 22,921. The statistics as to the number of single and joint pattas, their value and the average value of holdings are compiled every five years. The latest report is for the five years ending in fasli 1313 and particulars have been given in the Administration Report for 1906–1907. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year, viz., 24·19 million acres, shows an increase of nearly 100,000 acres over that of the previous year. The increase was general except in 4 districts where there was a slight decrease and is attributed to the generally favourable character of the season. The area cropped (29,247,767 acres) exceeded the normal area by 75,222 acres or ·26 per cent. The total number of patta transfer cases including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 175,577. 90·9 per cent. of these were dealt with during the year leaving a balance of 15,901 cases pending at the close of the fasli.

Rent-paying Classes.

116. The rent-paying classes of the Presidency consist partly of tenants in permanently-settled estates and partly of sub-tenants of land held on ryotwari tenure. In ryotwari tracts subletting is chiefly resorted to by the non-agricultural classes such as Brahmans and Vaisyas, absentee land-owners, those engaged in professions other than agriculture, and owners of large landed property. There was no appreciable increase in the practice of subletting during the year. The relations between landlord and tenant in the permanently-settled estates were on the whole harmonious and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. In two estates, however, in Ganjám, relations between the tenants and the managers of the estates are somewhat strained with the result that there is considerable litigation. In the Nowrangapur estate of the Jeypore zamindari held by a widowed lady, the tenants complained of rack-renting and it was found necessary to replace the Diwan by a Government official. The affairs of the Kadavur zamindari in Trichinopoly were in an unsatisfactory state as in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

117. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1907–1908.)

The Legislative Council.

118. The term of office of 3 official and 5 non-official members including the three nominated on the recommendation of the Southern Group of District Boards and the Northern and Southern Groups of Municipalities expired during the year. With the exception of one for whose vacancy a fresh appointment was made, all the other members were reappointed. There were 8 resignations from official members during the year, 4 of which were due to changes in the office of the Advocate-General of the Presidency, three to the departure of the members on leave out of India and the remaining one to the member having been relieved of his official appointment by the permanent incumbent who returned from leave. One of the members was reappointed on his return from leave; the other vacancies were duly filled up. One of the official additional members was appointed an ordinary member of the Council and to this vacancy a new member was appointed. The non-official member representing the Senate of the University of Madras vacated his seat on accepting the office of the Advocate-General under the Crown, and another non-official member, the representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, resigned his seat in the Council. To the former vacancy a fresh nomination was made but the latter was not filled up before the close of the year. Including 18 adjourned meetings 21 meetings of the Council were held during the year. The average attendance of additional members was 20—10 officials and 10 non-officials.

Acts and Bills.

119. Three measures were passed during the year—the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1907, the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1907, and the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. By the first of these Acts, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, was placed in subordination to the Inspector-General of Police, in order to bring about the proper co-operation between the Madras City Police and the General District Police Forces and as a consequence the successful working of the department in the detection and prevention of crime. The second measure was passed with a view to enable Government with the concurrence of the Corporation of Madras to appoint, whenever necessary, a Special Engineer or Engineers on a monthly pay exceeding Rs. 1,000—the maximum limit of salary under the City Municipal Act of 1904—for the execution or supervision of engineering schemes of a special character. The third Act—the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908—repealed and re-enacted the processual enactment, the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865, and at the same time remedied the imperfections of the old Act and declared in clear terms the substantive and relative rights of landholders and ryots. The more important of the provisions in this regard are those relating to the occupancy rights of ryots, the right of the landholders and ryots in respect of enhancement and reduction of rent, the exchange of puttahs and muchalkas, the obligation of the landholder to maintain irrigation works, the survey of estates, the preparation of a record of rights and the settlement of rent and the ousting of the original jurisdiction of Civil Courts in disputes between landholders and ryots.

120. No drafts of Bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India for introduction into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

POLICE. (1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1907; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Judicial—Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Police, etc.*]

Changes in the Police Force.

121. Several changes were made in the Police Force during the year. By Act III of 1907 the general control of the Police of Madras City was placed under the Inspector-General. The district of Malabar was divided into two districts—North and South Malabar. A new Assistant Superintendent's division was created in the districts of Kurnool and Bellary with head-quarters at Markapur and Hospet, respectively, and a third of a temporary character was created in August 1907 at Cocanada in the Gódávari district in connection primarily with the additional police established there. Changes in district charges were more numerous than in 1906, being due in the main to leave arrangements and unavoidable transfers.

Strength.

The sanctioned strength of the force increased by 1,018 to 25,886, the increase being due to the reorganisation of the Madras City Police, additional appointments sanctioned in the grade of Sub-Inspectors in the districts and an increase in the temporary Plague Police Force. Temporary establishments were maintained for plague duty, for the Sivakási and Srívaikuntam special police forces, and for the additional police force at Cocanada, the latter being disbanded at the end of the year. Recruitment in most districts was easy and the quality of recruits good. Literate men were however hard to obtain especially in the Ceded districts and the proportion of illiterates is 13·1 per cent., the percentage for 1906 being 12·1. The number of vacancies in the permanent establishment at the end of the year was 520 or 2·01. The vacancies were for the most part confined to four districts in which the competition for labour was keenest.

Conduct.

122. The conduct of the force showed improvement during the year. There was a further marked decrease in the number of departmental punishments, the percentage of men punished falling from 47·9 to 42·7. Fines were inflicted only for absence without leave and black marks were less frequently inflicted than in the previous year; the men take more pains to avoid punishment of this nature, the new seriousness of which they recognise. There was also a slight decline from 232 to 221 in the number of men punished judicially, but of these 147 or 66·5 against 51·3 per cent. in the previous year were dealt with for offences committed in their official capacity. First appeals against punishment slightly increased. There were 19 appeals to Government, in all of which the original orders were upheld.

Rewards.

Rewards were granted on a more liberal scale than ever before and a larger number of men were rewarded. The public continued to show its appreciation by rewarding members of the force for services rendered. Three thousand two hundred and sixty-six good-conduct stripes were earned in 1907 as against 3,021 in 1906.

Provincial Training School, Vellore.

The work and administration of the Provincial Training School at Vellore continued to be highly creditable. The school was inspected in December 1907 by the Acting Director of Criminal Intelligence who left on record his appreciation of the work done there. Four Probationary Assistant Superintendents and 11 Probationary Deputy Superintendents were under training during the year. One hundred and seventy-seven Sub-Inspectors were on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Of 169 that appeared in the final examination, 163 passed and have been posted for practical training in districts. Two fresh batches—one of 125 and the other of 111 students—joined the school in April and October 1907, respectively, and were under training at the close of the year. Riding has been efficiently taught and an optional class in shorthand formed under the orders of Government has been utilised by many of those under training.

Cost.

The total expenditure in 1907 was Rs. 61,49,621 as against Rs. 53,53,053 in 1906. The increase is due to the further progress made in giving effect to the schemes for reorganisation already sanctioned.

Village Police.

Some slight improvement has been shown by the Village Police. Village Magistrates have not in all cases realised the importance of the duties thrust upon them by the abolition of the village beat system; but generally speaking, village

magistrates and police have worked in harmony with the police proper. The District Reserves were kept up to strength and in a high state of efficiency. In a few districts additional Sergeants have been appointed. The annual mobilization was carried out in all districts where reserves exist. The Railway Police worked well during the year. Crime was less in the two districts and detection improved in the Trichinopoly Railway district, but recovery of property was less successful than in 1906. The relations between the District Police and the Railway Police and between the latter and servants of the Railway Companies continued to be cordial. As usual a large proportion of crime was committed by Railway servants and no less than 108 were convicted besides others who were dealt with departmentally. Good work was done by this department during the year. The operations against the Calcutta Provident Institution instituted in 1906 and referred to in the administration report for that year were successful. The conviction of the proprietor was secured. The conviction of two other swindlers working in partnership was obtained. The department besides assisting the District Police in working up difficult cases carried on a successful crusade against organisers of fraudulent Provident funds and lotteries and engaged in some important enquiries regarding forgery of currency notes, smuggling of fire-arms, etc. The Finger-Print Bureau was placed under the Deputy Inspector-General for this department on 30th September, and its work continued to be satisfactory. Six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six references were made to the Bureau; 1,495 successful identifications were made; 12,321 finger-impression slips were received during the year; and the total on record at the close of the year was 135,509.

Reserves.

Railway Police.

Criminal Investigation Department.

Finger-Print Bureau.

123. In spite of the price of foodstuffs which was higher this year than in preceding years, the volume of grave crime showed a decrease from 29,493 to 28,530. There were also fewer true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, 47,500 being reported against 48,086 in 1906. Of grave crimes there were 566 murders, 503 dacoities and 796 robberies, the balance being made up of cases of ordinary theft, cattle-theft and house-breaking. Coimbatore, Madura, North Arcot and South Arcot were the most criminal districts. In 1906 the number of murders (579) was the highest on record and in 1907 there were only 13 less. As usual Coimbatore headed the list with 63 cases being followed by the neighbouring districts of Madura and Salem with 51 and 39 respectively. Three cases of infanticide which ended in conviction were reported during the year. In one case a woman killed her illegitimate child to avoid disgrace. In the other two the children were legitimate and the motive for the act was despair caused by poverty and illness. Dacoities were slightly more numerous than in the preceding year. Eleven districts showed an increase and the same number a decrease, but the differences were generally slight except in the case of Kurnool (+ 26 cases) where the occurrence of this description of crime was largely due to the unfavourable season. Coimbatore as usual came first with 59 dacoities, Kurnool second with 46. Robbery shows a slight increase on the previous year (796 against 751), but in no district was the variation remarkable. The number of cases of house-breaking remained almost the same as in 1906. In the Kistna district burglary was committed in the house of a Zamindar and property worth Rs. 82,000 stolen. The greater part of the property valued at Rs. 60,000 was recovered and three men implicated in the crime were convicted. Madras City showed the highest number of thefts. Cattle-thefts decreased considerably, the decrease being most noticeable in Coimbatore and Madura where the special party detailed for the suppression of cattle-theft by Madura Kallars in 1906 continued working during this year also. The Kallars had been driven back to their own district by October 1907 and by the end of the year 57 had been bound over to be of good behaviour. The number of true cases of counterfeit coining during the year was 92, in 52·2 per cent. of which a conviction was obtained. Two riots of some importance occurred during the year—one at Cocanada in the Gódávari district, the other at Villupuram in South Arcot. In the former, a mob collected towards evening on the 31st May and after parading the streets of the town raided the English Club causing considerable damage. Order was restored by the District Magistrate who proceeded promptly to the spot with all the police available. The ostensible cause of the riot was an assault committed earlier in the day by one of the European residents on a Brahman boy who had insulted him. Fifty persons were prosecuted for participation in the riot, of whom 13 were finally convicted. An additional police force consisting of

Crime.

Murders.

Dacoities.

Robberies.

House-breaking.

Counterfeit coining.

Riots.

83 men of all ranks was quartered in the town for a period of six months. The riot at Villupuram arose out of the opposition made by the Hindus of the place to a procession of Roman Catholics through a certain street. A crowd of Hindus made a demonstration in front of the Roman Catholic Church and becoming violent was ordered to disperse by the Head Assistant Magistrate. The order being disobeyed, the few police present were ordered to fire on the mob. This they did but were driven back and the Magistrate had to take refuge in the Railway Station whither he was escorted by a party of Railway Volunteers who happened to be present. The house of a leading Roman Catholic merchant was attacked and some damage done. On a reinforcement of police reaching the place quiet was restored. In this case 87 persons were charged in connection with the riot. For complicity in the attack on the merchant's house 18 persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom 9 were convicted.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

124. The proportion of cognisable cases under the Indian Penal Code detected during the year was 32·4 per cent. The highest percentage was in Madras City where 58·5 per cent. of true cases were detected. The Nilgiri district comes next with 55·3 per cent., while, as in the previous year, the lowest percentage was in Tinnevelly which returned only 14·0. There was a slight rise in the percentage of murders detected, 24·8 per cent. against 23·2 in 1906, and if the 54 cases of murder in which the murderers committed suicide be included among the detected cases, the percentage would be 32·3, or about the usual percentage of success under this head. 21·2 per cent. of dacoities were detected against 18·5 in 1906. In three districts great improvement was shown in this respect, while in 7 districts results were very poor. The amount of property lost in the year was Rs. 14,50,816, of which Rs. 3,68,606 or 25·4 per cent. was recovered. This is a slight improvement on the figures for 1906. In Anantapur the percentage of property recovered was as low as 10·3, and in other districts there was very little success. A smaller number of cases was prosecuted by the police than in the previous year, but the percentage of successes remained nearly the same. Out of 15,397 cases decided, 12,066 or 78·4 per cent. ended in conviction against 78·7 per cent. in 1906. Madras City as usual showed the highest percentage of success (93·9) and Jeypore and Tanjore came next with 93·3 per cent. and 90·5 per cent., respectively. Tinnevelly again returned the lowest percentage (59·0) and in Madura and Nellore the percentages were much below the average for the Presidency. Personal investigation of grave crimes by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents was not so satisfactory as in the previous year. Escapes from police custody were more numerous than in 1906, 137 against 126. One hundred and eight persons were recaptured, of whom 12 had escaped in previous years. The total number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 5,517 against 5,086 in 1906. False complainants were prosecuted in 323 cases and conviction was obtained in 81 or 25·1 per cent. as against 25·6 per cent. in 1906. The percentage of cases prosecuted by the police and declared to be false after trial fell from ·07 per cent. in 1906 to ·05 per cent. Twenty-four thousand three hundred and eight persons, including 314 females, registered as known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons were at large on the 31st December 1907. Of these, 3,293 or 13·5 per cent. were out of view; 1,552 persons registered as bad characters were convicted during the year. The number of persons removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime rose from 1,686 in 1906 to 1,975 in the year under report. Two thousand five hundred and forty-six houses of bad repute were on the police registers for the year. Wandering gangs numbered 258 against 222 in 1906 and their strength declined to 1,400 males, 1,015 females and 1,640 children. Of these, 170 males and 13 females were in jail on the last day of the year. Permanent gangs decreased from 612 in 1906 to 585, consisting of 9,391 males, 9,110 females and 15,243 children, with 453 males and 14 females in jail. In three districts (North Arcot, Bellary and Salem) efforts are being made to reform some families of these criminal tribes and turn them into respectable agriculturists. The number of persons put up before Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 3,011 to 3,163 and the percentage of persons bound over rose from 68·5 in 1906 to 71·4. Five hundred and two cases were pending at the close of the year. Out of 1,846 persons bound over 1,237 were sent to jail for failing to furnish security. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 150.

Murders.

Dacoities.

Prosecutions.

Investigation.

Escapes.

False cases.

Prevention.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1907; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Judicial—Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Police, etc.*]

Tribunals.

125. One new Court was established during the year, an Additional Sessions Judge being appointed for the Madura division from 1st July 1907 with a view to relieve the District and Sessions Judge of some of his heavy criminal work. The Courts exercising jurisdiction in the mufassal were those of 3,941 Village Magistrates, 4 Cantonment Magistrates, 55 Special Magistrates, 475 Subordinate Magistrates, 94 Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers, 24 District Magistrates (including 1 Additional District Magistrate in Madura), 21 Sessions Judges, 2 Additional Sessions Judges and 1 Assistant Sessions Judge. There were also as before 3 Sessions Judges and 2 Additional Sessions Judges for the Agency tracts. The number of Village Magistrates fell from 4,182 to 3,941.

State of Crime.

126. There was an increase in the number of offences both under the Indian Penal Code (+ 3,688) and under Special and Local Laws (+ 1,066), the total number of offences being 344,028. The increase in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code was mainly under the heads of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (+ 1,227), criminal force and assault (+ 808) and hurt (+ 521). Under the first-named head the increase is most marked in Madras City and in Chingleput. Under the heading of criminal force the two Arcots show a marked increase, while North Arcot had a noticeable increase in the number of offences of hurt. There was a slight decrease in the number of thefts and of offences affecting life. The increase in the number of offences reported under Special and Local Laws is chiefly under the Local Boards Act (+ 1,195), the Towns Nuisances Act (+ 916) and the Madras City Municipal Act (+ 749). In offences under the District Municipalities Act there was a large decrease (—2,264) as also in offences under the Salt Act (—546). Various reasons are given for the increases or decreases noted here. The decrease in offences under the Salt Act is attributed to the reduction of the duty on salt. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial was slightly below the percentage for the quinquennium 1905–1906 being 22·16 and 86·39 per cent. in cases under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws, respectively. The percentage is low, but it may be noted that cases withdrawn or compounded are included in the number of acquittals.

Business in the Courts.

127. Excluding village courts the total number of cases and appeals instituted in all other courts during the year was 293,413 and 9,540, respectively, against 291,542 and 9,964 in 1906. The largest increase in the number of cases was in Kistna district (+ 2,245), while the decrease in the number of appeals was most noticeable in Madura (—117). One hundred and six European British subjects were brought to trial during the year, of whom 43 were convicted, 31 under the Indian Penal Code and 12 under Special and Local Laws. Two thousand and thirty-two persons were ordered to pay compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code for preferring frivolous or vexatious complaints against 1,818 in the previous year, but as no less than 12,523 complaints were rejected under section 203 of the same Code, it is clear that sufficient use has not yet been made of section 250 in dealing with unnecessary complaints. The number of cases instituted in village courts increased from 10,619 to 11,014. In these courts 18,646 persons were tried, of whom 5,151 were convicted. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts of regular Magistrates in the mufassal was 225,783 against 223,196 in 1906. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 2,902 against 2,634 in 1906. During the year 394,934 persons were under trial. The cases of 385,673 were disposed of, 181,148 were convicted and 4,057 were committed to Sessions or sent to a superior court for enhanced punishment. Of those convicted, 4,139 were juveniles, 3,405 boys and 734 girls. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 47·47 against 48·92 in 1906. The Nilgiris district again had the highest percentage 80·69 and the Gódávari Agency, Anjengo and Ganjám the lowest, viz., 25·12, 31·97 and 33·12 respectively. At the end of the year 9,261 persons were awaiting trial, of whom 1,148 were in custody. Of those in custody, 82 had been awaiting trial for more than two months. Fines imposed fell from Rs. 7·25 lakhs to Rs. 7·14 lakhs and of this sum Rs. 6·13 lakhs were collected against Rs. 6·34 lakhs in 1906. The number of persons sentenced to whipping was 2,755, 785 being juvenile

Village Magistrates' Courts.

Mufassal Magistrates' Courts.

offenders and in the case of 779 juveniles the whipping was in lieu of other punishments. Little use was made of the provisions of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the release of first offenders on probation. Only 94 persons were so released, and it is probable that of the 785 juvenile offenders who were punished with whipping some at least were fit subjects for the application of this section. The average duration of cases was as in the previous year five days varying from one day in Bench Courts to 21 days in the Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates. The number of witnesses examined was 345,135. In three districts only were no witnesses detained for more than three days. This result is poor compared with the returns for 1906, but is accounted for by the introduction of a system of more correct and uniform calculation under the orders of the High Court. In five districts the number of witnesses so detained is very high. The amount of diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses, increased from Rs. 67,461 to Rs. 76,367. There were 7,283 appeals preferred by 14,004 appellants. The average duration of appeals before District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates was 17 days. Convictions were confirmed in 58·09 per cent. of cases. The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in Malabar (77·63). During the year 604 revision cases were filed.

Witnesses.

Appellate jurisdiction.

Courts of Session.

128. There was again an increase in the number of cases committed to Sessions Courts in the mufassal, the total number being 1,395 against 1,272 in the previous year. The increase was largest (+ 68) in Coimbatore district where the total number of cases committed was 214. The enormous amount of grave crime in this district is explained to be due to an extraordinary disregard for human life. The number of persons tried again increased from 3,096 to 3,172. Of these 1,334 were tried by jury 1,541 with the aid of assessors and two partly by jury, partly with assessors. Two hundred and ninety-five were tried without the aid of either jury or assessors. Ninety-eight persons were sentenced to death during the year. The High Court confirmed the sentence in the case of 59 persons and commuted the sentence to transportation for life in the case of 19 persons. The jury system is reported to have worked fairly well. When fault is found with juries, it is usually on the ground of lack of intelligence, but the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly roundly accuses juries of corruption. This Judge did not accept the verdict of the jury in 10 out of 92 cases and disagreed with both assessors in 64 out of 98 cases. One thousand five hundred and seven persons (50·69 per cent.) were convicted. The percentage was lowest in Gódávari Agency (20·00) and in Chingleput (28·57). Fines were inflicted amounting to Rs. 17,203, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,224 only was recovered. Fifty-three cases were pending at the end of the year. The average duration of trials was 38 days against 34 days in 1906. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days rose from 1,921 to 2,403. No satisfactory explanation for the increase has been put forward. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses was Rs. 50,159. The number of appeals filed was 1,464 and the number of appellants concerned was 2,209. The figures for the previous year were 1,371 and 2,069, respectively. In 73·59 per cent. of cases against 71·86 per cent. in 1906, the sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed. The average duration of an appeal was 27 days. Revision cases numbered 433, of which the courts took up only 60 *suo motu*; of the petitioners 74·59 per cent. were unsuccessful.

Jury system.

Convictions.

Witnesses.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Presidency Courts.

129. The number of cases instituted before the Presidency Magistrates was 66,165 as against 67,031 in 1906. The decrease occurred chiefly in cases under the Hackney Carriages' Act and the City Police Act. One hundred and twenty cases were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was practically the same as in the previous year, viz., 92·59. A sum of Rs. 3,124 levied as fines for cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The number of witnesses examined was 15,981. Rs. 2,523 was paid as batta.

High Court.

130. In the High Court 70 sessions cases were received for trial against 43 in 1906. Sixty-five of these were disposed of. Eight cases were tried with the aid of special jurors. The number of persons convicted was 51, the percentage of conviction being 64 against 77 in 1906. Seven cases were pending at the end of the year including two cases in which lunatics were concerned. A Special Sessions at which the Honourable the Chief Justice presided was held for the trial of the Arbuthnot case. The trial commenced on 26th August and lasted till the 25th September, the accused being convicted. A sum of Rs. 1,946 was paid as batta to witnesses against Rs. 1,889 in the year 1906. Thirty-one cases which had been referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, were dealt with during the year. Verdicts of guilty

were set aside in 6 cases and upheld in 3 cases, and verdicts of not guilty were set aside in 18 cases and upheld in 4 cases. Twenty-six appeals against acquittals and 688 appeals against convictions were disposed of during the year. Forty-six per cent. of the appeals against acquittals and 89 per cent. of the appeals against convictions were dismissed, the percentages being almost the same as in previous year. Fifty-three revision cases were taken up by the court *suo motu*. Ninety-four cases were reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, and 384 applications for revision were received from parties. In 74 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates and in 27 per cent. of the cases in which parties applied for revision the proceedings of the lower Court were quashed or modified. Two thousand three hundred and nine calendars of trials and appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates were revised by the High Court and in 53 cases records were called for with a view to revision. Two hundred and ninety-two miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

PRISONS. (1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1907; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Judicial—Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Police, etc.*]

131. The number of central jails (8) underwent no change during the year 1907, but the number of district jails was reduced from 9 to 8 by the closure of the Nellore jail. Owing to the reduction of this jail to the status of a subsidiary jail and to the closure of the subsidiary jail at Sholavandan, the number of subsidiary jails remained the same. The available accommodation at the end of 1907 in the jails was sufficient for 12,025 prisoners against 12,136 in 1906. Cellular accommodation advanced from 3,597 in 1906 to 3,778 in 1907. Overcrowding was averted by means of transfers to other jails and by confining excess prisoners in workshops and temporary sheds.

Accommodation.

132. There were 12,653 prisoners on the 1st January 1907, 91,143 were received and 90,678 discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 13,118 prisoners remaining at the close of the year. The daily average fell from 12,591 in 1906 to 12,369 in 1907. The total number of prisoners under trial was 45,197 against 43,751 and the average period of detention pending trial was 30·8 days. There were 29 escapes and 32 deaths amongst under-trial prisoners, 28 of the escapes and 27 of the deaths being contributed by sub-jails. At the beginning of the year 351 civil prisoners were in custody, 2,443 were received and 2,422 released during the year. Two civil debtors died in jail. The only State prisoner, who was confined in the Vellore Central jail, was released and placed under police surveillance at Cuddalore.

Prisoners.

133. There were 24,497 convicted prisoners (of whom 1,448 were females) admitted to jail during the year against a total of 26,534 in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and eighteen were released on appeal, 19,996 on expiry of sentence, 2,927 under remission rules, 5 by order of Government, 96 were transported, 13 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 67 were executed and 193 died. The daily average number of convicts was 10,043 against 10,404 in 1906. Of the admissions 87·5 per cent. were Hindus, 10·1 per cent. Muhammadans and 2·4 per cent. Christians, the figures for the previous year being 88·2, 9·3 and 2·4, respectively. The number of convicts under 16 years of age and the percentage of juveniles to total admissions decreased from 483 boys and 217 girls and 2·63 in 1906 to 463 boys and 138 girls and 2·45 in 1907. Of 416 youthful offenders under the age of 15 years, 44 boys were transferred to the Reformatory school at Chingleput. Of the convicts admitted 84·68 per cent. were illiterate. The majority belonged to the agricultural classes, these forming 55 per cent. of the whole. Previous convictions were recorded in 3,568 or 14·57 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 3,647 and 13·74 per cent. in 1906. The total number of habituals admitted to jail in 1907 was 3,076 as against 3,044 in 1906.

Convicts.

134. Twenty-five convicts escaped during the year against 15 in 1906, 17 of whom were re-captured, in addition to two others who had escaped during previous years. During the year 1907, jail offences advanced from 10,308 to 11,939, and punishments from 10,399 to 12,132. Awards of penal diet and corporal punishment were more frequently resorted to. Habitual convicts in the jails comprised 23·6 per cent. of the whole, but received no less than 43·46 per cent. of the punishments and 30 of the 40 whippings administered. The number of convicts released during

Conduct.

1907 who had earned remission was 2,927 as compared with 3,087 in 1906. One thousand five hundred and forty-two convicts were granted special remission for not having committed any offence during the year.

Vital Statistics.

135. The figures of sickness and mortality in 1907 showed some improvement, though not up to the standard of former years. The total admissions to hospital during the year were 5,651. The sick-rate was the lowest during the past decade being only 18·09 per mille. The deaths during the year numbered 227 against 262 in 1906, the ratio per mille being 18·3 as against 20·8 in 1906. Forty-seven deaths were due to cholera. The death-rate from causes other than cholera was 14·5 per mille against 16·4 in 1906. Of 17,534 convicts released during 1907, 67 per cent. gained weight, 16·7 per cent. lost weight and 16·3 per cent. remained stationary. The percentage of the convicts who gained weight was the highest in the past twenty years.

Financial.

136. The total expenditure of the department, excluding money spent on buildings by the Public Works department, amounted to Rs. 13,66,448, being less than that of the last year by Rs. 49,686. Dietary and hospital charges, miscellaneous services and supplies and travelling allowance of non-gazetted officers increased owing to the higher prices of food-grains, to improved diet given on medical recommendation, improved arrangements made for lighting, purchase of land, and to the large number of subordinates transferred in the interests of the service. The gross cost of maintaining a prisoner in 1907 was Rs. 73–2–0 and the net cost Rs. 59–2–0 as against Rs. 69–9–9 and Rs. 65–2–0, respectively, in 1906. The cost of dieting was Rs. 37–1–11 per prisoner as compared with Rs. 32–14–9 in the preceding year. The net cash earnings by prisoners on manufactures (including cash balance) was Rs. 1,73,378–8–0 against Rs. 56,852–11–0 in 1906. With a fall in the daily average number of convicts in jails, the average number under sentence of labour on working days declined from 10,229 in 1906 to 9,961 in 1907, but the percentage employed on manufactures rose from 38·94 to 39·51. The total value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works department during 1907 was Rs. 15,245 against Rs. 6,402 in 1906. The outlay on jail buildings during 1907 amounted to Rs. 1,71,002 as against Rs. 1,14,992 in 1906.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1907; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Judicial—Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Police, etc.*]

Changes of Jurisdiction and Tribunals.

137. Some important changes of jurisdiction took place during the year 1907 including the establishment of two new Subordinate Judges' Courts—one permanent, the other temporary. The permanent court is that of the Subordinate Judge of Máyavaram established with effect from 2nd September 1907 with jurisdiction over the three Munsifis of Valangiman, Máyavaram and Shiyali which were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Kumbakónam leaving subject to this court only the Munsifi of Kumbakónam. The temporary court is that of the temporary Sub-Judge of Madura established with effect from 1st November 1907 by giving the Additional Sessions Judge of that district the power of a Subordinate Judge as well. Another change was the transfer of the Subordinate Judge's Court which was established at Chittoor in North Arcot in February 1906 to Salem for a period of one year from 29th April 1907. Further the court of the temporary Subordinate Judge at Vizagapatam originally established for six months from 1st October 1906 had to be left there throughout the year 1907 as the District Court was throughout engaged with the suits relating to the succession to the Vizianagram Zamindari. It was also found necessary to establish at Tirukkóyilúr an Additional Munsif's Court for six months from 1st July 1907 to clear off arrears in the district. Amongst minor changes may be noticed the investiture of the Subordinate Judge of Trichinopoly with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 over the Kulittalai Munsifi with a view to giving some relief to the court of the Kulittalai District Munsif. The following courts exercised jurisdiction during the year: in the mufassal 5,565 Village Courts, 63 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 144 Courts of District Munsifs, 24 Courts of Subordinate Judges and 24 District Courts; in the Presidency Town there were the High Court, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Small Cause Court. There was a slight increase in the number of Village Courts which was most marked in the districts

of South Canara and South Arcot, the increase being due to the interest taken in these courts by Revenue officers. The two districts in which Village Courts tried most cases were Tanjore and Madura.

Litigation.

138. The number of suits instituted during the year was 409,972 or 20,174 suits more than in 1906. The increase was mainly contributed by the District Munsifs' Courts (15,414) and the Village Courts (4,661). The increase was most marked in Vizagapatam (4,641), Madura (3,777), South Canara (2,253), Trichinopoly (2,035), South Malabar (1,729) and Tinnevelly (1,648). The Tanjore district was again first in litigiousness with nearly 12 per cent. of the total litigation in the mufassal and one suit for every 49 persons in the district. On the other hand, the revenue districts of Bellary and Anantapur (forming together one judicial district) were the least litigious districts in the Presidency, the total number of suits having fallen from 4,140 to 3,693, which gives only one suit for every 470 of the population. The total value of the subject-matter of all the suits instituted during the year was only Rs. 6,12,94,874 against Rs. 6,27,72,535 in 1906. There was a considerable increase in the value of suits instituted before mufassal courts (Rs. 141 lakhs), but this was more than counter-balanced by the fall in the value of suits instituted in the High Court which was only Rs. 52·34 lakhs against Rs. 209·39 lakhs in the year 1906. The high figure for 1906 is explained by the fact that the value of one suit filed in 1906 was Rs. 157·36 lakhs. The increase of business of Village Courts has been already noted and explained. Revenue Courts contributed an increase of 442, the figure for the year being 8,898. Tanjore alone showed an increase of 811 suits, most of which were filed by the inhabitants of five villages. There was a decrease of 364 suits in North Arcot explained by the assumption by the Court of Wards of charge of the Karvetnagar estate which had contributed a large number of suits in previous years. In District Munsifs' Courts the numbers of ordinary and small cause suits filed were the highest on record, 94,543 and 158,773 against 92,497 and 145,405 in the previous year. The increase in the case of ordinary suits was greatest in Vizagapatam (+1,397), North Arcot (+1,162), South Malabar (+683) and in Madura (+624), while in Kistna there was a decrease amounting to 875 suits occurring for the most part in the courts of two District Munsifs; and in Trichinopoly the decrease amounted to 958. The decrease in these two districts in the number of ordinary suits is ascribed to the extended small cause powers given to the District Munsifs in whose courts the decrease occurred. The increase in the three districts noted above is due to a variety of causes affecting the districts concerned which need not be detailed here. The increase in the number of small causes was noticeable in Vizagapatam (+2,911), Madura (+2,206), Trichinopoly (+1,901), Tinnevelly (+1,557) and Salem (+1,335). In Madura the increase is ascribed, amongst other causes, to greater activity in local trade and to the institution of numerous suits for arrears of rent due to three landholders. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges the number of ordinary suits and small causes rose from 993 and 23,826 to 1,056 and 25,001, respectively. The increase in ordinary suits was fairly general and nowhere much marked. The increase in the number of small cause suits was specially noticeable in five courts, but is one to be explained by the growing taste for litigation amongst the people consequent on the greater facilities offered. In District Courts there was a slight fall in the number of ordinary suits and a small rise in the number of small causes. Regular appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges numbered 9,908, and miscellaneous appeals 485, the figures for 1906 being 9,389 and 432, respectively. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there was a slight fall in the number of cases and the average value rose from Rs. 79 to Rs. 88. In the City Civil Court there was an increase in the number of suits from 342 to 480, the average value of a suit being Rs. 719. In the High Court there was an increase from 244 to 286 in the number of suits filed and a decrease in the average value of suits from Rs. 97,392 to Rs. 20,445. But the figure for 1906 was abnormally high owing to the filing of one suit of very high value and, as a matter of fact, there was a substantial increase in the number of suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. The total number of appeals of all kinds preferred in the High Court rose from 1,932 to 2,344 in the present year.

Village Courts.

Revenue Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

Disposal of business.

139. In Village Courts 100,657 suits were disposed of. Though 4,892 more suits were disposed of in the present year than in 1906, yet the number of suits pending remained almost the same as there was an increase in the number of suits instituted. The number of suits for disposal in Revenue Courts rose from 11,118 to 12,455, but disposals also increased so that there was a substantial reduction of arrears from 3,667 to

Revenue Courts.

2,862. The average duration of contested suits was high in Madura (468 days), Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kistna; the average duration of uncontested suits was high in Ganjám (287 days), Kistna and Madura. The high average duration of both classes of suits in Madura is explained by the fact that a large batch of cases have been kept pending for a long time in expectation of the final decision of an appeal before the High Court in similar cases of the year 1903.

Agency Courts.

The number of suits disposed of in Agency Courts decreased slightly from 1,154 to 1,150, yet the arrears fell from 184 to 150.

District Munsifs' Courts.

The disposals of both ordinary suits and small causes show an increase over those of the preceding year; 91,509 ordinary suits and 160,018 small causes were disposed of, 42,627 ordinary suits and 32,326 small causes were disposed of after contest, the figures for 1906 being 41,059 and 28,984, respectively. Fourteen District Munsifs had extended small cause powers up to Rs. 100 and disposed of 4,424 suits of values between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. Twenty-three District Munsifs had small cause powers up to Rs. 200 and disposed of 15,634 suits of values ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded one year in three courts and 300 days in ten courts. The general explanation given for the long duration is the disposal of long-standing suits. In Mangalore where the duration was 325 days, owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases in the villages, the attendance of witnesses and parties was difficult to procure and thus caused delay. The average duration of contested small causes exceeded 100 days in five courts, the reason assigned for the delay being the difficulty and delay experienced in the service of summonses on parties. The arrears left pending at the end of the year amounted to 35,061 ordinary and 13,909 small cause suits against 31,412 and 13,712, respectively, at the end of 1906. The increase in the arrears of ordinary suits is due to increased institutions. The small increase of arrears in small causes is creditable seeing that the number of small causes instituted this year increased by 13,368.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

The number of ordinary suits and small causes disposed of by Subordinate Judges rose from 840 and 23,553 to 932 and 25,544, respectively. In 11 courts the duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded 300 days; this is explained by the fact that old suits were disposed of during the year. The same explanation is offered for the long duration (more than 150 days) of contested small causes in the courts of Tanjore, Ellore and Kumbakónam. The arrears of ordinary suits increased from 767 at the end of 1906 to 845 at the end of the year under review. Arrears of small causes decreased from 3,881 to 3,543.

District Courts.

On the average there were only 129 days available for civil work in the District Courts against 137 days in 1906. Hence only 432 original suits could be disposed of against 445 in 1906. Four hundred and fifty-five small causes were disposed of against 438 in 1906. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in Trichinopoly (837 days) and in Bellary (766 days), while in seven other districts the average duration varied from 689 to 454 days. The average duration of uncontested ordinary suits was high in Salem (242 days), while that of contested and uncontested small causes was high in Trichinopoly (567 and 864 days). The reasons assigned for these delays are the great amount of sessions work and the long duration of the trials of old suits.

Execution.

The number of ordinary suits pending at the end of the year was 764 against 640 pending at the end of 1906. Arrears of small causes rose from 67 to 80. The number of applications for disposal was 297,971, of which 267,956 were disposed of. In the courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs there was an increase and in District Courts a decrease, both in the number of petitions filed and the number disposed of. The number of petitions filed in the Revenue Courts rose while the number disposed of fell. The number of wholly infructuous applications (204,504) bears a large proportion to the total disposed of, but it includes 125,924 applications which were either withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected, indicating that the claims were either settled out of court or were not legally supportable or that the applications were made merely to keep the decrees alive for execution at a more favourable time. Arrears were slightly reduced from 30,970 to 30,015.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

There were 372,941 miscellaneous petitions for disposal and 359,468 were disposed of. In Agency Courts 66 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 pending at the end of the year. In Subordinate Judges' couats 2,077 appeals, of which 1,929 were contested, were disposed of, leaving 944 pending at the end of the year. In District Courts 6,466 appeals, 5,654 of which were contested, were disposed of, leaving 6,180 pending at the end of the year. There was a slight reduction of arrears in the first two classes of courts, and a large increase of arrears in District Courts. The average duration of contested appeals in the courts of Subordinate Judges exceeded six months

in four courts, in one of which, Ellore, the duration of uncontested appeals also exceeded six months. The average duration of contested appeals exceeded two years in Bellary (739 days) and was very high in twelve other districts. The average duration of uncontested appeals exceeded six months in nine districts, the chief causes assigned for the long delays in the disposal of appeals are heavy criminal work in South Canara and Coimbatore and in the other districts delays in bringing in the legal representatives of deceased parties and the remanding of appeals to lower courts for findings.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

140. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes the number of suits for disposal was 21,829, of which 19,132 were disposed of, 2,880 being contested against 3,061 in 1906. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 89 and 39 days, respectively. Out of 15,563 execution petitions for disposal 13,766 were disposed of. Wholly infructuous petitions fell in number from 11,911 to 11,725, but of these 4,054 were either withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected. There were 6,137 miscellaneous petitions for disposal and of these final orders were passed on 5,912. In the City Civil Court 509 suits were disposed of. The number of contested suits alone was 324 against 176 in 1906. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits fell from 212 and 48 days to 160 and 30 days, respectively. Five hundred and twenty execution petitions were disposed of and the number of wholly infructuous petitions was 292, of which 219 were either withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected. Out of 1,526 miscellaneous applications 1,491 were disposed of. Arrears in this court were considerably reduced all round in spite of increased institutions and it is satisfactory to note that owing to increased expedition in disposal the court is growing in popularity amongst the class of suitors for whom it was established. A permanent addition to the number of puisne Judges was sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and the appointment thus created was filled on the 6th November 1907. The number of suits for disposal increased from 467 to 499, of which 235 were disposed of. The arrears at the end of the year had risen to 264. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 511 and 120 days, respectively. Thirteen cases were referred to a Judge in chambers and there were six similar references pending from 1906. Of these, four were disposed of during the year. Out of 228 execution petitions for disposal final orders were passed on 135. One thousand three hundred and sixty-five miscellaneous petitions were disposed of. There were 1,158 first appeals and 4,894 second appeals for disposal. The number of first appeals disposed of was 258 and of second appeals 1,264 against 355 and 931 in 1906. The arrears of first and second appeals rose from 733 and 3,201 to 900 and 3,630, respectively. Out of 119 second appeals in which the decrees of the lower appellate courts were reversed there were only 17 in which the decrees of the Courts of first instance were restored. Eighty-seven appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of during the year. The number of revision petitions received increased from 671 to 749, of which 553 were petitions for revision of the proceedings of courts of small causes. The total number of revision petitions for disposal was 1,420: 608 were disposed of and 812 left pending at the end of the year against 671 pending at the end of the preceding year. The decision of the lower court was confirmed in 516 cases, reversed or varied in 47 cases and a fresh trial ordered in 45 cases. Twelve referred cases were disposed of. There were 2,560 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 2,003 were disposed of. Twelve applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received during the year, making 22 in all for disposal. Seventeen applications were disposed of, leave to appeal being granted in ten cases. Three appeals were disposed of by the Privy Council. The decree of the High Court was confirmed in one case and varied in the second; the third case was remanded to the High Court. There were 280 applications for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors during the year. The total number of applications for disposal was 729, of which 179 were finally disposed of. Of the 326 persons who applied for relief during the year, 17 were Government servants, 11 were Government pensioners, 130 were employees of private individuals or companies, 120 traders and the remaining 48 were unemployed. The total amount of the debt in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 12,97,722. Protection was granted in 208 cases. Two hundred and fifty-one applications filed by the Official Assignee and 173 miscellaneous applications were disposed of in the year.

The City Civil Court.

The High Court, Original Side.

Appellate Side.

Revision and Reference.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Insolvent Court.

Financial.

141. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts were Rs. 70,24,985 and Rs. 52,97,022. Process fee receipts in the mufassal amounted to Rs. 14,21,095 and

the charges of the process service establishment were Rs. 7,22,204. There was thus again a very large surplus, viz., Rs. 6,98,891. It has been decided not to make any reduction in the scale of process fees, nor to increase the pay of the process establishment. The net receipts from the sale of copy stamp papers in the mufassal was Rs. 2,16,967 and the cost of the copyist establishment was Rs. 1,74,909.

Miscellaneous.

142. Four advocates and 55 vakils were enrolled in the High Court during the year. Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court to 171 pleaders and 2,543 certificates were renewed. Seventy-nine courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs out of a total of 136 were inspected during the year by District Judges. Three hundred and forty-four Village Courts were inspected by 27 District Munsifs during the year. No subordinate courts were inspected in Coimbatore and Kurnool, and only one court in each district was inspected in 1906.

REGISTRATION. (1907.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the triennium 1904–1907; Statistics of British India, Part IX, Miscellaneous —Area, Population, Registration, Emigration, etc. G.Os., No. 799, Judicial, dated 6th June 1908, and No. 863, Judicial, dated 20th June 1908.*]

Registration offices.

143. Five new offices were opened during the year, one in each of the districts of Guntúr, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Madura and Trichinopoly and the total number of offices in the Presidency at the close of the year was 468.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

144. Registrations steadily increased in number during the year and the figure for the year 1,212,296 is the highest so far recorded showing an improvement of 6·11 per cent. on the corresponding figure for 1906. The number of registrations per mille of population was 32. In Vizagapatam the rate was as low as 6, in Malabar as high as 73, while Tinnevelly comes next in order with a rate of 57 per mille. An increase in the number of registrations occurred generally in all classes of documents. Transactions affecting immoveable property as usual formed the bulk of the registrations contributing 96·8 per cent. of the total. The average value of a registered document was Rs. 232 against Rs. 225 in 1906 and Rs. 221 in 1905. Corresponding to the rise in the average value of documents registered was a rise in the registration fee from Rs. 1-3-11 in 1906 to Rs. 1-4-9 in 1907. The aggregate value of the documents registered rose from Rs. 25·68 crores in 1906 to Rs. 27·98 crores in the present year. There was a steady increase in the number of wills registered, Malabar, North and South, heading the list with a total of 858. The figures for this district are a sign of the increasing popularity of the Malabar Wills Act passed in 1898.

Prosecutions.

145. Thirteen prosecutions were initiated by officers of the Registration Department during the year and 12 convictions were obtained.

Documents copied.

146. There was a further drop in the percentage of documents copied on the day of presentation from 55·71 in 1906 to 54·33 in the year under review. The fall is due to the increase of work which made a slight delay in copying unavoidable. 82·52 per cent. of documents were copied within two days of presentation.

Financial Results.

147. The total income for the year rose from Rs. 16·85 lakhs in 1906 to Rs. 18·23 lakhs in 1907. Expenditure also was greater on account of the increase in the number of offices and the additional work necessitated by the increase in registrations.

Inspections.

148. Seventy-one offices were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year. All the sub-offices were inspected by District Registrars, and 162 sub-offices were inspected by Revenue officers.

Notaries Public. (1907-1908.)

149. The number of registering officers, who exercised the function of Notaries Public, remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 220; of whom only 13 had to perform any functions under the Act during the year. The number of Negotiable instruments dealt with by them fell from 163 (138 bills of exchange and 25 promissory notes) in 1906–1907 to 109 (64 bills and 45 notes) in 1907–1908. Of these 62 bills and 44 notes were noted, 2 bills were protested and one note was both noted and protested as against 136 bills and 24 notes noted and 2 bills and 1 note protested

during 1906–1907. Ninety-one of the operations during the year were for non-payment and 18 for non-acceptance as against 128 and 35, respectively, in the previous year. The aggregate value of transactions also fell from Rs. 1·88 lakhs in 1906–1907 to Rs. 0·88 lakh in 1907–1908. The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 345 and the disbursements to Rs. 86. The balance of Rs. 259 together with Rs. 2 carried over from last year was credited to Government. An expenditure of Rs. 25 was also incurred in the year on account of renewal of seals supplied to Notaries Public. There was no inspection by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules.

Registered Companies. (1907-08.)

150. The aggregate number of companies registered during the year was 180 against 240 in 1907. Of these, 67 were companies limited by shares and 113 were companies limited by guarantee, the number for the preceding year being 112 and 128, respectively. Of the companies limited by shares 16 were banking and loan companies, 7 insurance, 22 trading, 12 mills and presses, 3 tea and planting companies, 4 mining and quarrying, 1 sugar manufacture and 2 miscellaneous. All the Joint Stock Insurance Companies are of the Provident Fund type, the capital of which is generally something intangible. Of companies registered during the year, the Bobbili Mining Company with a nominal capital of Rs. 10,00,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,75,000 is the most noticeable. Many of the newly-formed trading companies appear to be intended to encourage Indian manufacture and industries and sale of Swadeshi goods. All except four of the companies limited by guarantee were provident societies and one of them was wound up during the year. Two hundred and eighty-one companies were wound up during the year. Most of them were provident societies and the majority of the remainder were Nidhis which are generally wound up voluntarily at the close of the period originally fixed for their duration. Of these 102 were joint stock companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 79·25 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 13·11 lakhs. The total number of companies at work at the end of 1907–1908 was 963, 544 of which were companies limited by shares and 419 companies limited by guarantee, against 1,064, 579 and 485, respectively, in 1907. The 544 joint stock companies had a total nominal capital of Rs. 9,20,07,680 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 4,35,62,870 against Rs. 9,09,72,276 and Rs. 3,86,33,309 for 1907. The average paid-up capital of joint stock companies was Rs. 80,079 against Rs. 66,724 and is the highest recorded since 1901–1902. The amount of fees received during the year was Rs. 27,985-12-0.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1907–1908.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities and Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

151. In all the districts of the Presidency, except Madras, where the Madras City Municipal Act III of 1904 was in force, the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900 continued to be in operation. There were 23 district boards as in the previous year. Each board consisted of the Collector of the district as ex-officio member and President and not less than 24 other members, the officers in charge of Revenue divisions being ex-officio members except in the Nilgiris where the minimum number of members, excluding the President, was 12. On the last day of the year, the total strength of the district boards was 700 or 10 less than in the previous year, while the maximum strength (747) remained unaltered. Of the total number, 109 were ex-officio members, 273 (74 officials and 199 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 318 (95 officials and 223 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards, against 109, 279 and 322 respectively in 1906–1907. One-half of the sanctioned number of members of each district board was elected by the taluk boards in all the districts, except the Nilgiris and Koraput in which there were no taluk boards, and Gódávari where the number of elected members had been fixed at less than one-half. The number of meetings held by the district boards was 243 or 9 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting fell from 19 to 17 (7 officials and 10 non-officials) out of an average strength of 30.

152. There were 82 taluk boards as in the previous year, each board consisting of the Revenue Divisional officer as ex-officio member and President and not less than 12 other members appointed by Government. The sanctioned strength of the taluk

boards rose from 1,223 to 1,225; and on the 31st March 1908 there were 1,171 members or 37 less than in the previous year. Of these, 350 were officials and 821 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 367 and 841. The total number of meetings held by the taluk boards was 1,011 or 43 less than in 1906–1907, but the average attendance of members continued to be 9 (3 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14. The Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise the powers of re-appointing members of the taluk boards originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignations of the members of the district and taluk boards. The power to appoint members of taluk boards under section 16 of the Local Boards Act was delegated about the close of the year to the Collector.

Union Panchayats.

153. In all districts, except South Canara and the Nilgiris, union panchayats continued to work in assisting the administration of local affairs in important villages within the taluk board areas. There were altogether 384 union panchayats or 2 more than in the previous year, 2 unions having been constituted for the first time in the Malabar district. Each union consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the unions being ex-officio members, and the other members being appointed by the Presidents of District Boards to whom the power of appointing and removing members had been delegated by Government. About the close of the year, the power to appoint members of union panchayats and to accept the resignation tendered by them was delegated to the Revenue Divisional officers. The number of members on the panchayats at the close of the year rose from 3,626 to 3,636, of whom 814 were village officers, 273 other officials and the remaining 2,549 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the panchayats also rose from 5,023 to 5,213. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to the making of sanitary arrangements in the unions and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads lying within their jurisdiction, but in some cases, the management of choultries and markets was entrusted to them by the taluk boards together with the funds required for their maintenance. On the whole the working of the local boards and union panchayats continued to be satisfactory though the continued tendency to accumulate large balances instead of expending the surpluses on objects of public improvement was an unsatisfactory feature in their administration.

Receipts.

154. The land cess was levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was one anna), at rates varying from As. 2 to As. 1–4 in Malabar, at As. 1–6 in South Canara, and one anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore, a fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly, a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways or tramways. In Trichinopoly, however, this cess, which was levied in previous years, was suspended with effect from fasli 1316, pending a decision as to some definite scheme of railway construction. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all districts and the number of toll gates was 332 or 7 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all the unions. The maximum rates were in force in 296 unions, three-fourth rates in 60, two-third rates in 5, and half rates in the remaining 23. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 59,51,596 or Rs. 16,47,954 more than in 1906–1907. The actual receipts increased from Rs. 1,30,56,763 to Rs. 1,37,05,932. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes rose by Rs. 2,01,406, as the result of increase of Rs. 1,83,477 under land-cess, Rs. 514 under tolls and Rs. 17,415 under house-tax. There was a rise under land-cess of Rs. 2,60,830 in 15 districts, which was partly counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 77,353 in the remaining districts. The increase occurred chiefly in Cuddapah (Rs. 64,707), Malabar (Rs. 45,118), Salem (Rs. 36,655), Madura (Rs. 29,154), Ganjám (Rs. 14,342), Guntúr (Rs. 14,072) and Anantapur (Rs. 11,935), owing partly to the realization of large arrears and partly to an increase in the current demand. The larger collections under tolls was the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,426 in the revenue realized from the Local Fund toll-gates and a decrease of Rs. 2,912 in the contributions paid by Municipal Councils, as the Local Fund share of the tolls collected by them. The increase occurred chiefly in Kistna (Rs. 19,664), Malabar (Rs. 6,033) and Gódávari (Rs. 5,226). The larger receipts under

house-tax which occurred in all districts except Bellary, Cuddapah, Kistna, Koraput and Kurnool were due to the levy of the tax in the two unions which were formed for the first time during the year in the district of Malabar, to the revision of house-tax registers in Madura and mainly to the collection of the arrears of previous years in others. The grants received from Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 28,42,440 or Rs. 88,983 more than in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 14 lakhs were contributed from the special assignment made by the Government of India in aid of the general resources of Local Boards, Rs. 2,03,026 for roads and other public works, Rs. 11,16,617 for education, Rs. 90,266 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 13,550 for choultries, Rs. 18,981 on account of refund of excess contribution to Government towards the vaccine section of the King Institute. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 69,870) and Koraput (Rs. 23,000) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues, of Kistna (Rs. 50,000) for the construction of the roads in and leading to the Divi Island, and of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary (Rs. 10,000 each) for the construction of buildings for the medical institutions which were held in rented buildings unsuitable for the purpose. The grants for education consisted chiefly of the contributions for the construction of rural school buildings, for the equipment and maintenance of the schools newly opened out of the special grants, for the revision of the establishments in the existing schools in accordance with the revised Educational Rules and their maintenance and for the payment of teaching grants to private elementary schools. The grants paid on account of hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the Medical subordinates employed in the institutions maintained by the Local Boards. These grants also included the sum of Rs. 15,000 contributed by Government to the Koraput District Board for the construction of buildings for medical institutions. The grants for choultries were paid to the Local Boards in 8 districts in lieu of lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government.

Expenditure.

155. Excluding the charges relating to Debt Heads the total expenditure of the Local Boards rose from Rs. 1,14,08,809 to Rs. 1,21,77,776 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 74,79,752.

Public Works.

156. The outlay on Public Works increased from Rs. 52,11,236 to Rs. 57,96,423, of which Rs. 20,28,321 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries and markets and the remaining Rs. 37,68,102 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was 113 miles against 155 miles in the previous year and the expenditure thereon rose from Rs. 3,49,473 to Rs. 4,25,510. The length of the roads repaired was 22,604 miles against 22,538 in 1906-1907 and the expenditure thereon was Rs. 32,29,752 against Rs. 29,26,034. Except in Koraput where the supervision of Public Works was left to the taluk officials, the Local Boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Medical institutions.

157. The number of hospitals in charge of the Local Boards was 128 as in the previous year, while that of dispensaries rose from 231 to 233. The cost of maintaining these institutions rose from Rs. 6,31,876 to Rs. 6,73,964, but the number of patients treated in them fell from 3,304,917 to 3,252,457. The number of midwives employed by Local Boards was 268 at a cost of Rs. 38,466 against 273 at a cost of Rs. 37,420 in the previous year; the number of labour cases attended by them, however, rose from 21,339 to 22,829. Seven hundred and thirty-six vaccinators including probationers were employed by the District Boards. The average cost to the Boards of each successful operation by the vaccinators decreased from As. 2-11 to As. 2-4.

Vaccination.

Sanitation.

158. The expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 5,82,436 to Rs. 6,13,507, the increase occurring chiefly under improvement of water-supply, and conservancy of towns and villages and other measures calculated to promote the health, safety and comfort of the rural population.

Railways.

159. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 42,788 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board's Railway rose from Rs. 6,03,305 to Rs. 6,48,905. The working expenses of the District Board's Railway amounted to Rs. 3,55,158. In addition to this, the District Board repaid a

sum of Rs. 71,155 to Provincial Funds towards repayment of the Government share in the railway which is treated as a loan, and Rs. 24,498 to the debenture-holders as interest. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 2,93,747 or 6·1 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the Guarantee Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 12,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 2,05,095 in cash.

The Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway which was constructed by the District Board of Kistna out of a loan of Rs. 18,52,636 taken from Government was opened for traffic in February 1908. This loan is repayable in forty half-yearly equalized instalments of Rs. 67,724 each commencing from 1908–1909.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1907–1908.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities and Local Boards.*]

General.

160. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 60. The number of elected councillors on the Trichinopoly Municipal Council was raised from 8 to 12. The 60 municipal councils had on the 31st March 1908 a total strength of 938 members, of whom 70 were members ex-officio, 407 nominated by Government and 461 elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 69, 410 and 461. Including the elected councillors, 200 were officials and 738 non-officials as compared with 197 and 743, respectively, in 1906–1907 ; while 143 were Europeans and Eurasians and 795 Indians against 157 and 783, respectively, in the previous year. The Councils of Ellore, Periyakulam, Tiruppattúr, Mannárgudi, Tinnevelly and Srírangam consisted entirely of Indian members. The municipal councils held in all 1,399 meetings or 90 less than in 1906–1907. The average attendance of the councillors at each meeting was 8·7 or 52·7 per cent. of the sanctioned strength against 8·7 or 51·2 per cent. in the previous year. The system of appointing councillors by election continued to be in force in 58 municipalities ; of these 50 were divided into wards for electoral purposes and in the remaining 8 the elections were made for the town as a whole. During the year 35 municipal councils continued to enjoy the privilege of electing their Chairmen.

Receipts.

161. The total opening balance of Municipal funds was Rs. 11,78,091 against Rs. 11,53,803 in 1906–1907. The current receipts rose from Rs. 39,04,647 to Rs. 40,52,060, the increase occurring under all heads of taxation excluding tolls. The principal taxes levied continued to be those on buildings and lands, water and drainage tax and the tax on arts ; and the revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 10,71,221, Rs. 3,29,828 and Rs. 2,22,763, respectively, against Rs. 10,62,108, Rs. 2,55,429 and Rs. 2,22,347 in 1906–1907. There was a decrease from Rs. 4,63,739 to Rs. 4,60,961 in the income from tolls. The realization from fees and revenue from educational institutions and from markets and slaughter-houses rose from Rs. 1,47,588 and Rs. 2,67,529, to Rs. 1,59,000 and Rs. 2,76,457 respectively, while there was a considerable decrease in the income from fines which fell from Rs. 21,238 to Rs. 9,606. Grants from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 2,14,251 against Rs. 1,31,815 in the previous year and consisted of Rs. 95,525 paid for general, Rs. 87,021 for educational, and Rs. 31,705 for medical, purposes, the corresponding figures for 1906-1907 being Rs. 81,193, Rs. 46,156 and Rs. 4,466. In addition to these grants sums amounting to Rs. 78,501, Rs. 41,931, Rs. 16,320, Rs. 94,722 were spent by the Public Works Department on the Vellore, Salem and Cuddapah water-supplies and on the Ootacamund drainage work, respectively, the funds being provided from Provincial grants. The amount of loans received from Government by municipalities during the year was Rs. 1,00,650. The Municipal Councils of Kumbakónam and Tanjore borrowed Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 7,650, respectively, for the construction of markets, while a loan of Rs. 11,000 was given to the Municipal Council of Conjeeveram for the purchase of a third engine and boiler in connection with its water-works. Loans amounting to Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 4,000 were granted to the Trichinopoly and Mannárgudi Councils, respectively, for the construction of a service reservoir and for the repairs to the hospital buildings. The Municipal Councils of Karúr and Máyávaram received loans of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for the construction of school buildings, and

the Calicut Council borrowed Rs. 16,000 for the construction of an office building. The Municipal Council of Conjeeveram raised also a loan of Rs. 7,000 in the open market for the construction of the Hudsonpet market.

Incidence of Taxation.

162. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1-3-9 against Rs. 1-2-11 in 1906-1907. In the 3 hill municipalities of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kodaikánal the incidence was Rs. 6-7-1, Rs. 4-11-11 and Rs. 4-10-6 respectively, while in the plains it varied from Rs. 2-6-6 in Bezwada to As. 9-7 in Srívilliputtúr.

Expenditure.

163. The total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 39,25,057 to Rs. 41,50,374, the increase occurring chiefly under Public Works and education, partly counterbalanced by a decrease under conservancy, road cleaning and road watering, public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges and advances. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 11·71 lakhs or Rs. 2·34 lakhs more than in the previous year. The outlay on the construction and repair of roads was Rs. 3,78,899 or 76·3 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. In Madura surface drains were constructed to a length of over 6 miles, while in Kumbakónam a sum of Rs. 3,107 was spent in draining certain water-logged portions of the town. The Nellore, Gudiyáttam and Vellore water-works were opened for use during the year. A scheme for the supply of water to Salem was taken up and schemes for the water-supply of Masulipatam, Anantapur, Vániyambádi, Rajahmundry, Palamcottah, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Ellore and Ongole and for the drainage of Srírangam, Trichinopoly, Mangalore, Negapatam, Vellore and Rajahmundry were under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer or under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. There was at least one hospital or dispensary located within each municipality, but the hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam were under private management, though contributions were paid by the municipal councils concerned towards their maintenance. The hospital at Tirupati was supported by the Mahant of Tirupati under the management of the District Board of North Arcot. A considerable proportion of the institutions maintained by municipal councils were in receipt of contributions from district boards. The number of in-patients treated in these institutions rose from 27,819 to 29,011 and that of out-patients from 1,555,242 to 1,594,200. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 3,89,906 or Rs. 30,474 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on conservancy fell from Rs. 9,37,904 to Rs. 9,18,246, but the cost of lighting rose from Rs. 1,37,871 to Rs. 1,54,040.

Public Works.

Medical Relief.

Sanitation.

Debt.

164. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 24,86,485, towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 1,54,624.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1907–1908.)

Financial.

165. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1907–1908 :—

Receipts.

	RS.
Opening balance	7,29,016
Municipal rates and taxes	13,91,670
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers	4,61,190
Grants and contributions	5,53,670
Miscellaneous	1,46,020
Extraordinary and debt	38,204
Advances recovered	9,054
	25,99,808
Grand Total ...	33,28,824

Charges.

	RS.
Public works	7,28,839
Education	35,230
Sanitation and medical services	3,69,553
Miscellaneous municipal purposes ...	2,03,948
Supervision and management ...	1,04,257
Repayment of debt	97,629
Interest on loans	2,98,106
Advances recoverable	17,330
Refund of other than current collections...	21,022
Discount	...
Pensions and gratuities	21,025
	18,96,939
Closing balance	14,31,885
Grand Total ..	33,28,824

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 27,05,850 and the charges to Rs. 19,76,834. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 13,91,670 or Rs. 61,085 in excess of the previous year due chiefly to the levy of the water and drainage tax on buildings and lands at the enhanced rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. throughout

the year instead of 5½ per cent. in the first half and 6½ per cent. in the second half of 1906–1907. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2–11–9 against Rs. 2–9–10 in 1906–1907. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers rose from Rs. 3,56,977 to Rs. 4,61,190 or Rs. 1,04,213 over that of the previous year and is due chiefly to the enhanced fees for slaughter of animals for food and to larger import of timber and firewood. The contribution from Government amounted to Rs. 5,53,670 against Rs. 3,54,000 made up of the yearly contribution of Rs. 32,050, a special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for improvement of water-supply and drainage and a subsidy of Rs. 21,620 towards education. The miscellaneous receipts were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 27,434 due principally to greater realizations under payment for water for non-domestic purposes. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 68,55,703. A sum of Rs. 12,898–13–3 was paid during the year towards the loan of Rs. 7,00,000 taken from Government in 1905 and Rs. 2,98,106 towards interest on loans. Government promissory notes and municipal debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,20,500 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,20,259. The sinking fund at the end of the year on account of the several loans exclusive of the instalment loan amounted to Rs. 21,82,800 in Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 1,691 in cash.

Works.

166. The outlay on works was Rs. 7,28,839 or 38·42 per cent. of the total expenditure against Rs. 6,37,537. Of this sum Rs. 1,80,496 or 24·76 per cent. were spent on new works, Rs. 4,58,478 or 62·90 per cent. on repairs and Rs. 61,519 or 8·44 per cent. on establishment. The construction of an hospital for contagious diseases could not be commenced owing to the difficulty in securing a site. The Model Parcherry built with the object of providing accommodation for persons evicted under "the congested area" schemes was approaching completion. A model school was constructed at Teynampet and handed over to the committee of the Olcott Panchama Free schools. A sheep slaughter-house at Gantz Road, Perambur, was in course of erection. A central gram depôt was constructed in the 8th division with gram-crushing machinery installed therein. On repairs to buildings Rs. 8,100 were spent against Rs. 9,102 in 1906–1907. A three-arched bridge was constructed over the Otary Nullah, south of Coonoor Road. Three culverts were constructed—one in Basin Bridge Road, 3rd division, another in Chellappa Mudaly Street near the western end of Muku Chetty Street, 11th division, and the third in Goya Tope. On repairs a sum of Rs. 1,88,081 was spent against Rs. 1,62,750 in the previous year. During the year 38·46 miles of road were reformed against 27·86 miles in 1906–1907; a length of 1 mile 1 furlong and 110 yards of roads was metalled for the first time.

Buildings.

Communications.

Drainage.

167. The Government in accepting the proposal of the Corporation to place the new works of drainage and water-supply under a Special Engineer amended the Act to admit of this new appointment and the Secretary of State to whom the selection was left appointed Mr. J. W. Madeley who took charge of his duties in December 1907. Before his arrival some useful work was done such as filling in gaps in districts partially completed, to bring into use the isolated lengths of sewers laid in previous years, in making house connections, in building manholes, etc. The Corporation Engineer also took up the preliminary investigation of a revised scheme for the drainage of the first three divisions and completed a scheme for the removal of the Kelly nuisance. This scheme involved the opening of a new pumping station near the Law College and the laying of a 16″ cast iron main from thence to Royapuram and extensive alterations to the Royapuram Pumping Station. The Government approved only the laying of the main and 4,000 feet of the main were laid. Under the ordinary works a 6″ drain in D.E.F. Streets in Perumal Coil Garden and a 9″ side drain in Appasawmy Pillay Street were constructed. The cost of maintenance, working and repairs at the several pumping stations was Rs. 92,678 as compared with Rs. 61,589 in the previous year. The services of Mr. H. Nowroji were placed at the disposal of the Corporation for the purpose of carrying out a special investigation regarding the improvement and extension of the distributary system of the water-supply of the city. This officer, who was subsequently appointed Assistant on the water-works side to the Special Engineer, had nearly completed his investigation at the end of the year. Under the ordinary works 3,338 feet of old and worn out pipes have been taken out, cleaned, and relaid or replaced by new pipes. During the year under report 3,019⅓ yards of new pipes were laid and 20 fountains, 13 valves, 12 stop-cocks, 7 hydrants, 11 meters and 18 pumps were fixed. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 587,878,884

Water-supply.

cubic feet against 590,318,550 cubic feet in 1906–1907. The cost of maintenance of water-supply was Rs. 39,624 against Rs. 39,802 in 1906–1907.

Education.

168. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 35,229–10–3, including the Government subsidy of Rs. 21,620, was spent on education. There were 146 elementary schools for boys with 9,096 boys and 1,444 girls and 29 elementary schools for girls with 111 boys and 2,932 girls as against 145 elementary schools for boys with 8,767 boys and 1,262 girls and 28 elementary schools for girls with 69 boys and 2,861 girls in the previous year. On 31st March 1908 the Corporation School at Chetput had 63 boys and 28 girls with a staff of four teachers against 78 boys and 13 girls with three teachers on the corresponding day of the previous year.

Medical Relief.

169. The cost of maintenance of the Royapettah Hospital and the Georgetown and the Bauliah Naidu Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 14,707, Rs. 7,529 and Rs. 3,658, respectively, as against Rs. 17,672, Rs. 6,931 and Rs. 3,972, and the total number of patients treated in them was 130,079 against 120,069 in 1906–1907. The usual contributions of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of Government hospitals in the city and Rs. 1,100 to St. Thomé Dispensary, Rs. 240 to St. Thomas' Convent and Rs. 500 to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were made during the year. Rs. 780 were paid during the year as moiety of the charge for the upkeep of Sembium Dispensary. The management of Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliyar's Maternity Hospital was undertaken by the Corporation from 24th May 1908 and the expenditure of this institution amounted to Rs. 4,202. The total number of patients treated therein was 2,236.

Vaccination.

During the official year 1907–1908 there were 36,968 cases vaccinated against 37,682 in 1906–1907. The percentage of success in primary and re-vaccination was 99·60 and 64·01, respectively, against 97·66 and 64·00 in the previous year. Vaccinations of children under one year numbered 17,796 against 15,032 in 1906–1907.

Births and Deaths.

The number of births registered in 1907 was 19,808 against 18,608 in the previous year, the birthrate for 1907 being 38·8 per 1,000 against 36·5 in 1906. The number of deaths registered was 20,638 against 23,749 in the previous year, the death-rate being 40·5 per 1,000 against 46·6 in 1906. Three deaths were recorded from plague due to importation.

Conservancy. Lighting.

170. A sum of Rs. 2,98,229 or 15·72 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy against Rs. 4,36,707 in 1906–1907. Twenty-six additional lamps and two patent lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 6,247 on the 31st March 1908. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 62,908 against Rs. 67,405 in 1906–1907.

Parks.

The Public Parks—People's Park, Napier Park and Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,258 against Rs. 22,732 in the previous year.

Fire.

The total cost of maintenance of the steam and manual fire engines was Rs. 7,580 against Rs. 7,173 in 1906–1907. The engines were requisitioned for 13 fires as against 18 in the previous year.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1907–1908.)

171. The No. 3 company of the Madras Artillery Volunteers was cut out owing to a fall in the strength of the company. There were 5,189 extra-efficients and 658 efficients in the various corps under the control of the Madras Government against 6,196 and 595 in the previous year.

MARINE. (1907–1908.)

Port of Madras.

172. In the year under review satisfactory progress has been made in the administration of the Port of Madras under the direction of the Port Trust Board. The receipts during the year amounting to Rs. 10·52 lakhs were the best on record, and exceeded those for the year 1906 by Rs. 83,627. The expenditure on ordinary revenue account was heavy amounting to Rs. 7·53 lakhs or more than 2 lakhs in excess of the expenditure during the previous year; but of this amount two very heavy items are interest on the Government loan taken for the improvement of the port and dredging, this work having been carried on to a far greater extent than formerly. Contributions to capital amounted to Rs. 7·40 lakhs. Rupees 44,607 of the Trust's

debt to Government were repaid out of revenue. The opening balance of the year which was Rs. 9·01 lakhs was reduced to Rs. 4·15 lakhs at the end of the year.

Outturn of work.

Harbour extension works.

173. The work completed and in progress may be conveniently classified under two heads—work for the permanent improvement of the port, and work for the improvement of existing facilities for landing and shipping. Under the former head come the construction of the new north sheltering arm and opening of a new entrance, the construction of a new boat basin slip, etc., and the provision of new berths and moorings. One hundred and fifteen thousand tons of stone were quarried and brought to the harbour for the construction of the new break-water. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven blocks containing 1,147,884 cubic feet of 6 to 1 concrete were manufactured during the year and 3,926 blocks were set in the new north arm, seven hundred and twenty-eight lineal feet of which were completed during the year, leaving 365 feet out of a total of 1,593 feet to be completed. Seven hundred and fourteen old wave breaker blocks aggregating 311,788 cubic feet were removed from the sea face of the new entrance by the new steam barge "Wenlock" and 16,874 tons of rubble underlying the harbour arm at the site of the new entrance out of a total to be removed of 65,000 tons were removed by the bucket dredger, "Triton".

Minor works.

Around the boat basin two new 3-ton hand cranes were erected, more lines and sidings were laid down and a slip for hauling up small vessels up to 300-ton capacity for repairs was completed. A small protective spur has been built on the weather side of the boat basin entrance which enables boats to enter and leave the basin in the heaviest weather. The dutiable import shed was completed in the present year, but not brought into use owing to a delay in the completion of the hydraulic power house. One-third of the shed has been appropriated to the use of the Customs Authorities. The dutiable import pier was also completed and equipped with sixteen hydraulic cranes. The hydraulic power-house was approaching completion at the end of the year. The amount spent on harbour extension works during the year was Rs. 9·87 lakhs and on works constructed from revenue contributions to capital Rs. 7·76 lakhs. A berth for horse ships has been dredged alongside the south harbour arm enabling ships to

Dredging.

discharge horses along a gangway in favourable weather. Much work was done by the dredgers "Madras" and "Triton" in deepening the harbour, 329,574 tons and 41,188 tons of material being removed by the respective dredgers at a rate including interest and depreciation of As. 6·25 and Rs. 1·73 respectively.

Tonnage, etc.

174. Six hundred and fifty-four vessels called at the port of Madras of an aggregate tonnage of 1,585,245 tons. Five steamers anchored outside the harbour and 54 steamers were detained outside for lack of berthing accommodation for an average of 16 hours. Passengers arriving and departing numbered 49,552 and 43,740 respectively. The total payments made by goods and shipping including port dues, mooring dues and harbour dues amounted to Rs. 10,78,814 or an average rate of Rs. 1·3 per ton.

Minor Ports.

175. There was an increase in the number of vessels calling at the minor ports of the Presidency and a corresponding increase in the port dues collected. Twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty-six vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 8,390,543 entered the ports and paid dues amounting to Rs. 3,37,743. The trade value of the principal minor ports rose from Rs. 20·73 crores in 1906–1907 to Rs. 22·28 crores in the present year, imports declining by Rs. 14 lakhs and exports increasing by Rs. 169 lakhs. As in the previous year Tuticorin, Cochin and Cocanada did the largest trade. The trade of Cocanada showed an advancement of Rs. 105 lakhs, chiefly in exports.

Miscellaneous.

176. There was a decline in the number of native passengers sailing in vessels regulated by the Native Passengers Act, but general passenger traffic shows a slight increase, the greatest amount of traffic being contributed by Tuticorin. Five dredgers were at work, two at Cocanada and one at each of the ports of Tuticorin, Cuddalore and Negapatam. The construction of a new lighthouse at Cotta Point in Malabar was proceeded with and the work is approaching completion. There were fourteen wrecks and casualties during the year affecting four cargo boats and ten native craft with tonnage varying from 6 to 108 tons. Four lives were lost. The combined income of marine funds administered by Government including those for the Port of Madras totalled Rs. 9,64,750, and the expenditure Rs. 6,35,226. The closing balance was Rs. 4,31,680 in cash and Rs. 16,01,800 in Government securities.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1907.)

Arms and Explosives.

177. During the year 66,671 licenses were issued under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) against 75,031 in 1906. There was a decrease of 1,602 in the number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the numbers for 1906 and 1907 being 60,360 and 58,758 respectively. Licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes decreased from 12,320 to 5,735. The great fall in the number was contributed chiefly by Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly, and is attributed in the first two districts largely to the favourable character of the season during the year resulting in the restriction of operations for the sinking and deepening of wells. The arms for which the largest number of licenses were issued during the year were single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns, the number of licenses under this head being 47,161 against 46,908 in 1906. The number of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) was 2,649 against 2,582 in the previous year. The inspection of licensed shops by Police Inspectors and by the superior officers of Police was satisfactory. The number of omissions to inspect on the part of the magistracy decreased from 65 to 53. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and the rules framed thereunder showed a decrease from 1,134 to 993. The percentage of convictions also decreased, being 85 per cent. in the year under review.

Sulphur Licenses.

178. During the year 229 sulphur licenses were issued, 21 of which were issued for the first time in 1907. The total quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses was 526 tons, 108 tons of which were in excess of the actual requirements. In Madras Town alone the excess was 42 tons; the next was Malabar with an excess of 19 tons. The stock of sulphur on 1st January 1907 was 130 tons, 333 tons were purchased or imported during the year and 353 tons sold, leaving a balance of 110 tons. The difference between this balance and the actual excess mentioned above is due to an accidental destruction of two tons of sulphur. The largest sales were in Madras amounting to 207 tons. The chief uses to which sulphur was put were in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, for blasting, for medical and sanitary purposes, for bleaching cardamoms and as an insecticide by planters.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1907–1908.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1907–1908.*]

Organization.

179. There were no changes in the staff of the department during the year. The head-quarters of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern division, were fixed at Trichinopoly, and those of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern division, at Bellary. The Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries continued to be in charge of the Pumping experiments. The Inspector-General of Agriculture visited the Presidency in January and inspected all the agricultural stations and the Central Farm at Coimbatore. The Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture toured through the planting districts in May 1907 to enquire into the pests affecting coffee and pepper. The College and farm at Saidapet were closed at the end of the calendar year and the new College at Coimbatore was opened in June 1908.

Entomology and Mycology.

180. Two Entomological Assistants were at work during the year under the general guidance of the Imperial Entomologist. This officer visited the Presidency on two occasions to study the "surul" pest on the ground-nut crop and to discuss measures to reduce the damage done by the tobacco weevil. He also prepared a detailed list of insects pests to be dealt with in the course of instruction in the new Agricultural College at Coimbatore. The Entomological Assistants were engaged in the investigation of the potato borer in the Nilgiri district, the paddy stem borer and other agricultural pests. Amongst mycological operations the most notable were those for the suppression of the palmyra palm disease in the Gódávari district which were prosecuted with great vigour by a competent staff during the year and it is believed with good results. These operations were inspected twice during the year by the Imperial Mycologist who also conducted some enquiries into the nature of a fungus which has attacked the cocoanut palm in Travancore.

Agricultural Stations and Experiments.

181. No new agricultural stations were opened during the year, but much useful work was done in the ten stations already in existence. Experimental and demonstration work was conducted in respect of surgarcane, ground-nut, pepper, cotton, paddy, jute and miscellaneous crops; while efforts were made at Hindupur to establish the manufacture of sisal or agave fibre as a cottage industry. Of all the crops noted above sugarcane is the one with which most success has so far been attained. In the Gódávari delta about half the area under sugarcane was planted with seed supplied from the Samalkota farm, and in South Arcot the success obtained with Mauritius sugarcane has stimulated private cultivators to grow this variety for themselves, so much so that two-fifths of the area tapped by the Nellikuppam sugar factory were planted with cane of this variety. In Tanjore and Malabar, both districts in which sugarcane is almost unknown, there is a prospect of the introduction of the crop owing to successful experiments made under the auspices of the Agricultural Department. New varieties of cane and improved methods of manuring were experimented with on one or other of the agricultural farms and four farm managers were sent to the United Provinces to learn Mr. Hadi's method of making sugar. Good progress was made in the extension of ground-nut cultivation, which was introduced into the districts of South Canara and Malabar on the West Coast, the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, the uplands of Kistna, the Pollachi division of Coimbatore and the district of Tinnevelly. Experiments in this crop took the form of comparing indigenous and foreign varieties and in reducing the cost of labour and the discovery of the kind of manure best suited to the crop. Experiments in pepper cultivation and the varieties of pepper were continued

throughout the year, but from the nature of the plant cannot yield any definite result for some years to come. Experimental work in cotton growing was mainly directed to obtaining pure seed for distribution to ryots with a view to eliminate inferior varieties of cotton and to the improvement of methods of cultivation. There was a fall in the demand for seed from the Bellary and Hagari agricultural stations owing to the failure of rain. In the Tinnevelly district seed cotton of pure Karunganni was distributed in sufficient quantity to sow 3,000 acres. This seed being a superior variety, continued distribution cannot fail to have a good effect on the cotton crop as a whole. The Bellary method of sowing cotton with the drill has been introduced in Tinnevelly with satisfactory results. On the Nandyal farm the different varieties of cotton which are found in a mixed state on the ryots' farms were separately studied. A premium of two annas per acre to cultivators who grow practically pure crops was paid in respect of 1,074 acres. Experiments in irrigating country cotton were continued at Hagari. The experiments in connection with paddy which were made on all the wet land farms were directed to ascertain the best number of seedlings to plant in a bunch, and the best distances for planting. These vary in different localities, but generally speaking the native methods are found to be wasteful of seed, labour and water. Economical methods are slowly gaining ground in the various parts of the Presidency as the methods proper to each locality are discovered by experiment and popularised by demonstration. Valuable experiments in green manure and the treatment of paddy lands during the dry season were also made. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for jute experiments in the Gódávari and Tanjore deltas, but the best prospect of success seemed to be on the West Coast, where a specimen of Bengal jute (*Corchorus capsularis*) was found to grow wild near Shiradi in South Canara. An experiment made in growing *Hibiscus cannabinus* at Coimbatore as a partly rain-fed crop proved successful. Some useful work was done during the year by several of the agricultural associations in the Presidency.

Saline lands.

182. The Therkutheru farm experiments were continued by the Public Works Department. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern division, and the Agricultural Chemist visited the farm, and took samples of the soil. A general survey of the saline tracts was under contemplation. Only one ryot qualified for remission of assessment by undertaking the reclamation of saline lands.

Pumping.

183. During the year 40 engines were newly installed for irrigation purposes, against 10 in the preceding year and a total number of 94 installations were at work or in course of erection at the end of the year. Land improvement loans for the purpose of setting up oil-engines and pumps to the value of Rs. 22,000 were paid to 8 individuals against Rs. 19,500 paid to 6 persons in the preceding year. The important boring operations in the Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks of Chingleput were continued. The existence of abundant stores of underground water in the Tiruvallúr taluk was demonstrated. The exploratory work is designed in the first instance to open out new sources of water-supply which the ryots can utilise with the means at their disposal. Many wells which formerly dried up in the hot weather through failure of the surface water now yield an abundant supply of water which rises through pipes penetrating the clay deposits overlying the water-bearing sands. Two hundred and fifty-nine borings were made up to the end of the year, of which 129 were unsuccessful.

Stock.

184. The sanction of the Secretary of State for the reorganization of the Veterinary Department was received early in the year; and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of 13 Veterinary Assistants from among the students who graduated during the year from the Madras Veterinary College. Five new veterinary dispensaries were started during the year making a total of 11 dispensaries at work. Of these, 2 are maintained by Government, 5 by District Boards, 2 by zamindars, 1 by a Native State and 1 by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Bellary. The total loss of cattle through disease was 152,834 as against 113,539 in the previous year. The loss was heaviest under "rinderpest, diarrhœa and dysentery," which alone accounted for 63·6 per cent. of the total mortality. There was also an increase under "black quarter" and "epizootic aphtha", whereas there was a decided falling off under "unspecified diseases" as well as under "anthrax" and "malignant sore-throat". The districts that suffered most from "rinderpest, diarrhœa and dysentery" were South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot. The number of cattle inoculated during the year was 38,428 against 20,578 in the preceding year. The total number of deaths among horses and ponies was 203 from diseases, 14 from snake-bites and 100 from wild animals. As regards pony-breeding,

14 stallions were at work during the year, but the results were poor compared with the previous year. Six cattle-shows were held during the year and were on the whole successful. In view of the large purchases of the best young stock of the well-known Ongole breed by purchasers from foreign countries, the purchase of 8 young bulls at the Ongole cattle-show was sanctioned by Government for retention in the cattle-breeding districts with a view to protect the breeder. Cattle-breeding has received sufficient stimulus from these cattle-shows, but attention requires to be paid to the improvement of the buffalo and the wool-bearing sheep.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1317—1ST JULY 1907 TO 30TH JUNE 1908.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1907–1908.*]

Rainfall.

185. During the year under report the south-west monsoon which usually breaks at about the middle of June was late except in the Circars, the Nilgiris and the West Coast. The July and August rains were above the normal in the West Coast districts and the Nilgiris, up to normal in Gánjám, the Vizagapatam Agency, Gódávari and Tinnevelly and deficient elsewhere. On account of this deficiency crops planted in June and July were affected in most districts, while the abnormal rain on the West Coast caused floods which destroyed much of the first rice crop over large areas. The south-west monsoon was generally deficient and unequally distributed and the effect of this is seen in the shrinking of dry first crop which was less than the average for the past five years. The north-east monsoon which is due in the second week of October was heralded by slight showers in due time followed during the next two weeks by good rain everywhere except in the Circars and the Deccan. In all districts this monsoon was satisfactory. The rainfall was above normal in the Carnatic, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar and the Nilgiris, while the deficiency was slight in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Madura and South Canara. Good showers were also experienced during the dry weather (January to March) and the average for the period was exceeded almost everywhere.

Crops.

186. This favourable season was reflected in the extension of the total crop area for the year (37,986,000 acres) which exceeded the normal area by 2,119,000 acres. If the Vizagapatam district be excluded, the figures for which require correction, the increase amounts to 705,000 acres. Paddy, ground-nut, castors and cotton showed an increase and all other crops a decrease.

187. The increases or decreases under most of the crops are slight and call for no remark. In Coimbatore and South Arcot there was a noteworthy diminution under gingelly due partly to insufficient rainfall and partly to the substitution of ground-nut as a more paying crop. The area under ground-nut is steadily increasing to keep pace with the increasing commercial importance of the crop.

188. The large increase in the acreage under cotton (+ 267,523 acres) is due to a large demand for export purposes, and in one district to the substitution of cotton for indigo. The outturn of crops was nowhere above the normal. The outturn of paddy in Vizagapatam and Guntúr was 41 and 48 per cent., respectively, of the normal, while in the other districts it ranged from 66 to 91 per cent. The outturn of other crops varied between 50 and 90 per cent.

HORTICULTURE. (1907–1908.)

[*G.Os., Nos. 2212, Revenue, dated 12th August 1908; and 1784, Revenue, dated 29th June 1908.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

189. The administration of the Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, continued to be under the control of the Curator. The work of improving the "Cape gooseberry" was continued. Supplies of Guinea grass and *Castilloa* plants were made to the District Forest Officers, North Malabar and Vizagapatam, while the Director of Agriculture, Portuguese East Africa, and the Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore

Agricultural College and Research Institute, were furnished with *Cearā* rubber seed and samples of peat respectively. Some Khasia oak plants were planted in the different blocks of the Government Parks during the year and they are thriving fairly well. All the Eucalyptus trees in Sim's Park, Coonoor, have been identified and are now carefully labelled. During the year *Parā*, *Cearā* and *Castilloa* rubber trees in the Burliar and Kullar Gardens were tapped and fair yields of rubber were obtained. Since the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition in September 1906, there is practically no demand by planters for *Castilloa elastica* and very little for *Cearā*, but *Parā* seed is in great demand and the requirements of the planters for this seed are fully met from Ceylon. Guinea grass and other plants are doing exceedingly well and it has been demonstrated that this grass can be grown for fodder and grazing purposes on a rubber plantation during the early years of its existence till the trees grow up. The experiment of tapping *Cearā* rubber trees without removing the outer bark and therefore without killing or injuring the trees proved a complete success. The question of establishing a nursery and seed farm on the Nilgiris for the introduction, propagation and distribution of good varieties of potatoes, vegetables and fruit trees which was referred to the Curator for his opinion is still under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

190. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 28,689 against Rs. 27,006 in the previous year and the receipts were Rs. 5,150 or Rs. 350 less than in the previous year. **Finance.**

191. The receipts of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras fell from Rs. 21,184 to Rs. 19,026 and the charges amounted to Rs. 16,983 during the year. The number of members at the close of the year was 210. About 67 new plants raised from seeds or introduced as living plants were added to the society's collection during the year. The experiments with cotton cultivation were discontinued. Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the soil and the difficulties experienced in watering, only a small plot of the Rivers Sea Island variety was grown in the Society's Nursery. A consignment of camphor seeds was obtained from Japan. About two-thirds of the seeds were distributed among planters and the balance were germinated in the gardens. **The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1907.)**

192. During the year, the Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker Cinchona plantations continued to be maintained by the Government Cinchona department. The season was not altogether favourable to the plantations. The south-west monsoon which was accompanied by very high winds and the succession of wet days for several months with very brief intervals of sunshine and a low temperature were not favourable for growth. The total number of young plants and seedlings at the end of the year in the nurseries on the three estates was 792,700. In the permanent plantations there were at the beginning of the year 2,800,031 plants, 190,870 were planted and 30,576 uprooted during the year, leaving a total of 2,960,325 permanent plants on the last day of the year. Of these 2,245,258 or nearly 76 per cent. were *Cinchona officinalis*. All the three estates were generally treated with cattle and stable manure, but the young plants in Dodabetta estate were manured with a mixture of superphosphate of lime, sulphate of potash and sulphate of ammonia. The portion of Nedivattam estate manured with castor poonac showed some improvement. The year's harvest of bark amounted to 182,778 lb. as compared with 227,389 lb. in the previous year and an average of 212,018 in the five years ending 1906-1907. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 6-5 per lb. against As. 5-9·89 and As. 2-5·6 in the two previous years. The young plants raised from the seed imported from Java developed well, but the expectation that about 100,000 plants might be raised from the 200 grammes purchased was not realised, the actual outturn being about 66,200 plants. **Cinchona Plantations.**

193. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was 744,967 lb., of which 389,000 lb. were estate bark and 355,967 lb. were purchased from private growers. The total was much greater than in any previous year. The purchased bark yielded 12,145 lb. of quinine or 3·41 per cent. against 3·11 per cent. last year and the estate bark gave 8,401 lb. or 2·16 per cent., so that the total outturn of quinine (20,546 lb.) was the highest on record; but the average percentage of quinine obtained, viz., 2·7, was slightly lower than usual. This was due to the working up of a large stock (166,538 lb.) of Succirubra bark which yields only a small quantity of quinine. The expenditure on the factory was Rs. 1,91,090 and the cost of manufacture per pound of quinine was Rs. 1-9-2 against Rs. 1-7-7 in the preceding year. The quantity of quinine issued during the year was the highest on record, being 18,655 lb. or 177 lb. more than that issued during the previous year. There was however a decline in the number of seven-grain packets sold at Post Offices in the Presidency, which was 14,462 against 17,105 **Quinine Factory.**

in the previous year. The quantity of febrifuge issued during the year was also less, being only 1,905½ lb. as against 2,437¾ lb. in the previous year. The rate charged for quinine supplied to Medical depôts was Rs. 10–15–3 per lb. and all other supplies in bulk were made at Rs. 12 per lb. Quinine supplied to other provinces in packets was charged at Rs. 13–11–9·25 per lb.

Financial. 194. The total expenditure on the Cinchona plantations and factory was Rs. 2,64,407; the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,45,722 leaving a balance of Rs. 18,685 against Rs. 13,508 in 1906–1907. The total value of the stock on the first and last day of the year was Rs. 5,33,345 and Rs. 6,36,149 respectively.

Miscellaneous. 195. The area of old land replanted during the year was considerably less than in the previous year, as it was found that bark of high quality cannot be obtained from replanted land. It was therefore decided to plant up some of the least successful of the replanted plots with fuel trees. The progress of plants grown from local seed of selected trees of high quinine content was found satisfactory during the year.

FORESTS.

(Fasli 1317—1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1908.*]

Area. 196. The area of reserved forests and lands at the close of the year was 19,607 square miles. This represents 18,549 square miles of forests and 1,058 square miles of reserved lands, there being an increase of 8 square miles under the former and a decrease of 21 square miles under the latter. Five hundred and forty-eight square miles were settled during the year and only 119 square miles await settlement. Up to date 35,180 miles of boundary lines have been demarcated, 370 miles were completed during the year and 653 miles remain to be demarcated. In addition, 16,462 miles of boundary were re-cleared, 9,280 of which were done free of cost by the forest subordinates.

Survey. 197. Survey operations were carried out by No. 19 Party of the Survey of India in South Canara, North and South Malabar, the Nilgiris and North Coimbatore. In South Canara 24·8 linear miles of the boundary between Mysore and South Canara and of forest boundaries were traversed. In South Malabar in addition to other work the Silent valley and Attapadi valley blocks were traversed and 25·81 square miles of reserves were surveyed on a scale of two inches to the mile. Some miscellaneous work was done in Coimbatore and in the Nilgiris the Mukurti Peak reserve was surveyed. In all these districts with the exception of the Nilgiris and in Madura there was also some survey work carried out departmentally. Miscellaneous work was also undertaken by the department in seven other districts in the Central and Northern Circles.

Working-plans. 198. During the year working-plans for 604 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and plans for 1,705 square miles were under preparation. The area for which plans had still to be prepared was estimated at 7,843 square miles. The preliminary working-plans for the Rékapalli Hills reserve in Upper Gódávari and for the railway working circle in Kurnool East were found to require revision. Some progress was made in the preparation of provisional working-plans for 312 square miles of forest in Nellore, for the Chenchu Working circle (123 square miles) in the Nallamalai ranges of Kurnool East, and for 165 square miles of forest in Trichinopoly.

Communications and Buildings. 199. The outlay on communications and buildings increased from Rs. 1,60,168 to Rs. 1,89,869. The mono-rail in Gódávari Lower carried 250 tons of fuel against 1,940 tons in the previous year. The results of the working show a net profit of Rs. 653 since its introduction. In the Nellore district the total weight carried on the Sriharikota and Coast Range tramways was 11,354 tons of fuel against 20,735 tons during the previous year. The line of the proposed tramway in North Malabar was traced and estimates for the work prepared. In South Coimbatore 63,277 cubic feet of timber were carried by tramway against 62,589 cubic feet in the previous year. The tramway was worked at a net loss of Rs. 650. Under buildings, several rest-houses, fuel depots, camp sheds, lines for coolies and subordinates and temporary structures for storing produce were constructed during the year.

200. The total number of forest offences was 24,453. Of these, 15,257 were compounded, and Rs. 1,35,146 were realised as compensation fees. Undetected cases numbered 1,643. Of cases brought before the courts, 3,936 ended in conviction, and 508 in acquittals, while 2,104 were withdrawn by the District Forest officers. Rewards to informers were as usual sparingly granted. **Protection.** Offences.

201. The system of fire-protection adopted in most districts consisted, as in previous years, of fire tracing of the boundaries, internal fire line clearing and the appointment of fire patrols. In Cuddapah the special system of burning a large area of the forest in strips of varying width in order both to secure protection of the remainder and to provide fresh grass was continued. The total area over which protection was attempted amounted to 7,554 square miles, of which 6,945 square miles were successfully protected. The proportion of failures in specially protected areas was 6·09 per cent. against 13·4 per cent. in the previous year. The average cost per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 10–13–2 against Rs. 10–0–3. The total number of fires was 1,090, and the area burnt was 402,006 acres. Some of the burnt areas in North Arcot, in South Cuddapah and in Tinnevelly were closed to grazing for a short period as a punishment to the graziers by whose carelessness it was found that the fires were caused. Fire.

202. The area closed to all animals during the year was 2,160 square miles against 1,947 square miles in 1906–1907 ; 116 square miles were closed for a portion of the year against 28 square miles in the previous year. Of the total forest area 93·67 per cent. was open to grazing and 3·31 per cent. to browsing. Goats were excluded from the reserves in a majority of districts. The number of animals of all classes impounded was 191,039 against 204,678 in the previous year. Cattle.

203. The fungus *Trichosporium vesiculosum* which attacked the casuarina plantations in Ganjám, Gódávari and Nellore districts caused much damage during the year, and the preventive measures adopted last year were continued. In Kistna no trouble was experienced either from borer or blister fungus and this result is attributed to the burning of the debris after felling and before planting and to the admixture of evergreen broad-leaved species with casuarina. Teak suffered in Malabar from *Pyrausta machœralis* and *Hyblœa purea* which almost completely strip the trees of their leaves once and sometimes twice a year. No remedy has yet been devised. The ravages of *spike disease* in sandalwood were widespread in the Satyamangalam and Kollégal ranges of the North Coimbatore division. Injuries from natural causes.

204. Natural reproduction was good in most areas which were protected from fire and overgrazing. In the Northern and Central Circles reproduction was only average as a result of the partial failure of the north-east monsoon. The Conservators generally lay stress on the necessity of better fire-protection and emphasize the hindrance that overgrazing is to natural reproduction : it is, however, pointed out that grazing is a factor of importance in preventing the spread of forest fires. Coppice reproduction is generally reported to have been satisfactory. Artificial reproduction was carried on in every district on the usual lines. Large plantations of casuarina were made in Nellore, North Arcot, Gódávari and many other districts. The teak plantations in South Malabar were extended. The extended cultivation of teak, benteak, mahogany, rubber, camphor and many other valuable trees received attention in all the districts where their cultivation was feasible. Operations for the improvement of growing stock included the removal of creepers and climbers affecting standard trees, the felling of unsound and deformed trees, clearing out of dead wood, fencing, regeneration felling, etc. **Sylviculture.**

205. Experiments in the introduction and cultivation of exotic species were continued in most districts. The experiments which give most promise of success so far are those made with various kinds of rubber trees in Ganjám, South Arcot and the West Coast districts, and with mahogany and *Swietenia macrophylla* in the West Coast districts, while in the districts of Kistna and Gódávari an interesting attempt is being made to reclaim swamps for cultivation by sowing cotton-seed mixed with babul. **Experiments.**

206. The felling of timber continued to be classified according to the object or method adopted as clear or regeneration felling, selection felling, improvement felling, coppice felling, and unregulated felling by permit-holders. The system of unregulated felling was confined to unreserved areas and areas not under working-plans and to the extraction of inferior species of timber, fuel and bamboos, thorns, leaves, etc., for communal purposes. The right of collecting minor forest produce was usually leased **Exploitation.**

out to contractors or collected departmentally. In a few districts permits were issued for the classes of produce such as manure leaf and stones which require little supervision as to mode of collection. A large quantity of gum was collected by the department, as in last year, for the Superintendent of Stationery, and in South Canara catechu was manufactured departmentally. The Military, Public Works and Local Fund Departments were allowed to quarry stone on permits. Ordinarily permits were issued for the removal of fodder, but in some districts free removal of fodder and thatching grass was permitted. In Bellary the Military Grass Farm Department were permitted to remove grass on payment of Rs. 2 per ton. Hay-making operations were continued on a larger scale than in the previous year and in Guntúr a Hay Superintendent was appointed on the work in Bollapalli reserve. It is noteworthy that up to the present the activity of the department in manufacturing hay has not met with a reciprocal demand for the article by the cultivator even in districts where fodder is generally scarce. The fees for grazing and the removal of grass were Rs. 7,27,343 against Rs. 6,78,537 in the preceding year.

Agency of Exploitation.

207. Departmental operations were necessary for conducting improvement and systematic fellings as prescribed in the working-plans, for reducing unregulated fellings in reserves, for demarcation and fire-line clearings and for the supply of fuel, etc., to railways, to sale depots, and to public departments. The quantity of timber exploited was 897,391 cubic feet, of fuel 13,444,727 cubic feet, 9,343,675 bamboos and of minor produce 383,459 maunds, showing a large increase under each head. Purchasers, including permit-holders and contractors, extracted a much larger quantity, the figures being 2,582,905 cubic feet of timber, 9,023,909 cubic feet of fuel, and 35,145,016 bamboos. The value of minor forest produce taken by purchasers was Rs. 14,99,671. The value of produce removed under "rights and privileges" was estimated at Rs. 82,630 against Rs. 76,675 and under "free grants" at Rs. 25,012 against Rs. 15,794 in the previous year.

Finance.

208. Revenue amounted to Rs. 38,58,026 and expenditure to Rs. 28,23,433. The gross receipts were Rs. 4,07,293 more than in the previous year and expenditure rose by Rs. 2,36,867. The surplus for the year was Rs. 10,34,593 or Rs. 1,70,426 more than in the previous year.

Administration.

209. The further division of the two forest charges in Coimbatore district into four charges received sanction but was not put into force during the year. The question of dividing the Kurnool district into three District forest charges was also under consideration. The proposal for the constitution of two additional ranges in Ganjám district was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, but postponed until more rangers became available. As regards administrative efficiency, the conduct of the executive staff was on the whole satisfactory, while that of the protective staff continued to be unsatisfactory. The year was a most unhealthy one, malarial fever, cholera and small-pox playing an important part in affecting the health of the establishment. Seventeen students obtained certificates at the Forest Training School at Coimbatore during the year. It has been decided to abolish the school at the end of the present year and to replace it by vernacular schools for training forest guards.

General.

210. The Timber Transit Rules and rules under section 26 of the Forest Act are reported to have been worked satisfactorily and without involving hardship to the people. Cases of unauthorized felling were brought to light in four districts, the majority of cases being dealt with departmentally. Fuel and timber for agricultural purposes was generally supplied to the people through depots worked either departmentally or through the agency of contractors. In some districts, however, permits were issued for the removal of wood in small quantities for various purposes. In districts where leaf manure was in demand efforts were made by the Forest Department to grow in the Forest lands plants yielding leaves suitable for manure.

Hill Tribes.

211. The efforts made in past years to convert the various hill tribes such as the Khonds in Ganjám, the Chenchus in Kurnool, and the Koyas in Gódávari from enemies of forest conservancy into useful forest servants were continued during the year. Special concessions in the form of land free of assessment were given to forest watchers from these tribes employed to prevent forest fires and collect forest produce.

Mining and Prospecting.

212. In Bellary a mining lease was granted to the General Sandur Mining Company, Ramandrug, over an area of 44 acres in the Tonashigiri forest reserve and of 3,789 square miles in the Sandúr leased forests. In Nellore 91 applications for mica licenses, 40 of which were for prospecting only, were disposed of. Five new mines were sanctioned in State lands and 26 in patta lands. There were no cases of illicit mining

during the year. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the output of mica, though there was a slight increase in the royalty realised, the figures being 1,265,736 lb. and Rs. 27,919 against 1,581,983 lb. and Rs. 27,384, respectively.

213. The stock of elephants increased by one during the year to 105. Five elephants were captured during the year and two born in captivity: four died, one ran away and one was sold. There was an outbreak of strangles in North Malabar. The diet of the elephants kept at Nílambur in South Malabar was changed from rice to horsegram with satisfactory results. The Special Veterinary Inspector spent 288 days in camp and while at head-quarters at Coimbatore lectured in the Forest Training school on the management of cattle. **Live-stock.**

214. Two hundred and seventy specimens of forest products were contributed during the year to the Gass Forest Museum. The Inspector-General of Forests visited the museum in December 1907 and expressed his satisfaction with the exhibits and the method of arrangement. During the year the museum had 11,484 visitors. **Forest Museum.**

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1907.)

215. The following statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the past two years and the output of the minerals worked :—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
			TONS.	TONS.
Graphite	Vizagapatam... ...	...	4	...
Manganese	Do.	Vizagapatam ...	108,966	125,320
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	1,832	186
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	1,214	769
	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	$6\frac{12}{20}$	...

Compared with 1906, there was a fall in the output of all the minerals except manganese. There was a considerable fall in the quantity of mica obtained in Nellore. This was due to the concentration of attention on the better qualities of material. The decrease in *value* was only from Rs. 8,87,000 to Rs. 8,07,420. Graphite was not worked in either Gódávari or Vizagapatam. The District officer inspected the two manganese mines in Vizagapatam. In Nellore the Collector inspected five of the important mines and the District Forest officer and the District Medical and Sanitary officer inspected some of them. The general health of persons employed in the mines was good. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. Tunnels were worked in 10 mines in the Nellore district and no special defects were noticed in their working. The treatment and general condition of the employees was satisfactory. Women and children were employed both above and underground in Nellore and Vizagapatam and women in Salem. The average daily number of persons employed in the mines during the year was 14,761, of whom 8,270 were men, 5,212 women, and 1,279 children. There were three accidents in Nellore and one in Vizagapatam resulting in serious injury. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1907.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories, Mills, Mines, etc.*]

216. Of the chief industries carried on in the Presidency during the year, cotton-spinning and weaving were the most important. The average daily number of operatives at work in the cotton mills, excluding the 5 mills in the French Territory and Native States, was 16,740. Next in importance come the printing presses which gave employment for 4,709 hands, the tile and brick works on the West Coast with 4,248 hands, coffee works on the West Coast and at Coimbatore employing over 3,300, and splitting mica rounds which gave work for 2,895 hands. The cotton-ginning and **Industries.**

pressing factories and the cotton-spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills, employed on an average over 2,700 and 1,100 workmen, respectively. The jute-spinning and weaving mills at Chittivalsa and Ellore showed a total muster-roll of 1,589 operatives. The sugar factories and distilleries at Aska, Samalkotta, Nellikuppam, Tachchanallur and Kulasékarapatnam found employment for 1,757 operatives, while the lace-making industry at Mulagamudu in the Travancore State and the tobacco-curing works in Dindigul and Madras gave work for 1,700 and 1,443 hands, respectively. The 4 coir factories in Cochin and Travancore absorbed about 1,300 and the 12 tanneries in the Presidency about 1,200. The rice-mills in the Northern Circars and Tanjore and the oil-mills in Madras and in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin employed between 1,000 and 1,200 operatives. No other industry in the Presidency gave employment to a daily average of more than a thousand hands. The number of hands employed in the Government and Municipal factories and workshops was 5,843 and in the Railway workshops 11,623.

Factories.

217. During the year the number of factories coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XIV of 1881) rose from 100 to 123. One new factory was brought under the Act in the Presidency town and 22 in the mufassal. The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour increased from 43,108 in 1906 to 46,151 in 1907. The number of women employed rose from 3,040 to 3,628, and the number of children from 2,483 to 3,560. The wages earned by factory operatives compared favourably with those of the ordinary agricultural labourers. The inspection of factories during the year by non-medical officers fell short of the required number in several districts notably in Gódávari where they were less than last year. The number of inspections was unsatisfactory in the Tinnevelly district. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives good. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were generally observed. The total number of accidents rose from 313 to 338. Of these 7 were fatal, 49 serious, and 282 minor against 24 serious and 289 minor accidents in the previous year. The largest number of accidents occurred in the Cordite Factory at Aruvangad (35) and in the Railway workshops at Perambur (42) and Negapatam (33).

The Salem Weaving Factory.

218. The work of the Salem Weaving Factory was satisfactory during the year. The total sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 10,537 as against Rs. 4,477 in the previous year, and the net cost at which the factory was worked was reduced from Rs. 3,462 in 1906–1907 to Rs. 2,045 in 1907–1908. There was some slight improvement in the labour supply and men of a slightly better class were attracted to the factory by the higher wages offered. Under the auspices of the National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras, a weaving competition open to weavers from all parts of India was held in the School of Arts, Madras, and a conference was held subsequently, at which were discussed all the prominent hand-weaving problems. Valuable results were obtained and the conclusions arrived at from experiments made at Salem were abundantly verified. The best loom in the market was held to be the European fly-shuttle loom in use at the Salem Factory and elsewhere. A small supply of suitable yarn was obtained during the year for experimenting in worsted weaving in hand-looms.

Chrome Tanning.

219. During the year under review, progress was made in the development of the chrome process of tanning. In consequence of increased work, an Assistant to the Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries was sanctioned, and Mr. K. T. B. Tressler, B.Sc., an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, took up the new appointment in January 1908 and was in charge of all the work pertaining to the Chrome Leather department. The tanning operations were removed to the new Government Tannery at Sembiam, six new tanning drums were added to those already at work and a suitable equipment of modern machinery for finishing off chrome leather was obtained from England. The operations expanded considerably during the year, the total sales of leather amounting to Rs. 85,521 against Rs. 51,770 in the preceding year and this increase in sales was mainly due to a very large demand for leather for kavalais and sandals. The net result of the operations was a profit of Rs. 2,713 as compared with a loss of Rs. 4,518 in the previous year. Thirty-seven students were admitted into the tannery during the year. A fee of Rs. 5 a month was charged and the total amount realized was Rs. 685 as against Rs. 408 in the previous year. A large number of hides and skins were tanned for outsiders and this part of the business was growing rapidly. The record of private enterprise was far from satisfactory, as two private firms which carried on business in chrome tanning were closed. The causes which led to their closing were under investigation.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1907–1908.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1907–1908; Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign countries and Annual statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.*]

Total Trade.

220. The total trade of the Presidency showed an advance of Rs. 253·95 lakhs or 6 per cent. over that of the previous year, the figures being Rs. 4,370·37 lakhs against Rs. 4,116·42 lakhs in 1906–1907, while foreign trade (Rs. 3,090·39 lakhs) increased 10 per cent. and the coasting trade decreased 2 per cent. Interportal trade contributed Rs. 218·40 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 1,279·98 lakhs of coasting trade, but the real value of the interportal trade is half of this amount as the same goods are registered twice, once as exports at one port and again as imports at another. The value of the exports of the chief articles of export trade except hides and skins, as also of the chief articles of import trade, was higher. Imports of grain and pulse coastwise dropped about Rs. 65 lakhs, while exports of the same commodities and of raw cotton to foreign ports increased by Rs. 77·5 lakhs and Rs. 117·66 lakhs, respectively.

Imports.

221. The following statement shows the value of the trade with foreign countries, excluding Government stores:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	Percentage of difference over 1906–1907.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	5·80	8·44	4·79	— 3·65	— 43
II. Articles of food and drink ...	72·28	85·07	82·25	— 2·82	— 3
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery ...	19·02	25·48	31·59	+ 6·11	+ 24
B. Metals	73·92	72·98	106·64	+ 33·66	+ 46
C. Machinery and millwork.	25·97	34·41	44·23	+ 9·82	+ 28
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	61·62	82·42	89·57	+ 7·15	+ 9
Total, III ...	180·53	215·29	272·03	+ 56·74	+ 26
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	29·21	31·46	36·51	+ 5·05	+ 16
V. Oils	45·42	31·99	47·25	+ 15·26	+ 48
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	13·16	19·03	20·68	+ 1·65	+ 9
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.	310·13	365·79	385·89	+ 20·10	+ 5
B. Apparel	29·75	30·53	42·23	+ 11·70	+ 38
C. Other articles	87·31	119·00	133·86	+ 14·86	+ 12
Total, VII ...	427·19	515·32	561·98	+ 46·66	+ 9
Total of merchandise ...	773·59	906·60	1,025·49	+ 118·89	+ 13

Animals living.

222. Of the total value of living animals imported, Rs. 4·39 lakhs represented the value of 711 horses (689 from Australia) against 1,752 in the previous year. The higher average value per head is due to the importation of race-horses 6 of which were valued at Rs. 84,500 and the decrease in number to smaller remount purchases.

Articles of Food and Drink.

223. The principal articles of food and drink and their value were as follows:—

	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
	RS.	RS.
Spices	30,49,488	31,47,441
Liquors	22,55,946	21,59,730
Provisions	16.90,090	18,27,557
Sugar	13,88,115	9,36,364

Betelnuts formed the bulk of imports under this head, and amounted to 25·9 million lb. as against 25·3 million lb. in the previous year. The import from the Straits Settlements amounted to 13·70 million lb. valued at Rs. 14·60 lakhs, and those from Ceylon to 12·2 million lb. valued at Rs. 15·58 lakhs. The decrease under ale, beer and porter amounted to 58,465 gallons and is probably due to the diversion of a

Ale, beer and porter.

quantity of bulk ale to Bombay whence it was forwarded to this Presidency by rail. Under other kinds of liquors the decrease was slight all round and calls for no comment. The decrease of Rs. 4·52 lakhs under sugar is the net result of Rs. 7·96 lakhs decrease under unrefined sugar and increase under other items, the chief being Rs. 1·42 lakhs of refined cane sugar from the Straits. The quantity of refined beet sugar imported amounted to 30,072 cwts. against 26,226 cwts. in the previous year. No raw cane sugar was imported from Mauritius or Java, but 28,175 cwts. of molasses valued at Rs. 68,894 (mostly from Java) were imported against 36 cwts. valued at Rs. 132 in the previous year.

Metals.

224. The hardware and cutlery imported during the year under review was valued at Rs. 31·58 lakhs against Rs. 25·48 lakhs in 1906–1907. With the exception of "other tools and implements," the increase was general under all heads, the principal being under "enamelled ironware" and "other sorts." The latter heading includes iron tanks of which considerable numbers were imported. The import of metals increased both in quantity and in value. The increase in all descriptions of copper amounted to about 65 per cent. The value of metals imported was Rs. 106·64 lakhs. The imports of iron and steel during the year constitute a record, iron showing an increase of 48 per cent. and steel 66 per cent. over the average of the previous five years. The imports of locomotive and other steam-engines although less than in 1906–1907, show an increase of about 45 per cent. over the average of the previous five years. There was a large increase in the imports of electrical machinery and textile machinery and a slighter though substantial increase in the import of mining and other kinds of machinery. Heavy imports of rails, fish plates and pot sleepers for the Madras railway caused a rise in the value of railway plant. The bulk of the imports noted under metals came from the United Kingdom, but the largest quantity of iron and steel was imported from Belgium.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

225. The total value of the chemicals imported rose from Rs. 7·47 lakhs to Rs. 8·20 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·61 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. The most important chemical import is cyanide of potassium for the gold mining companies. The supply of camphor rose from 247,706 lb. in the previous year to 333,686 lb. Less tobacco in the leaf was imported, but this is counteracted by increased imports of cigarettes which are 101,676 lb. or 50 per cent. in excess of the previous year and are 31 times as great as the imports of 1901–1902. Dyeing and tanning materials, the bulk of which came from Germany and Belgium, increased by 443,787 lb. The increase indicates the demand for lower priced dyes than the natural vegetable dyes which are being gradually superseded.

Oils.

226. The imports of mineral oils increased from Rs. 28·20 lakhs to Rs. 42·67 lakhs; 9,385,435 gallons of kerosine oil were imported against 7,192,905 gallons in 1906–1907, an increase of more than 30 per cent. The stoppage of imports through Russia gave an impetus to imports of American case oil which are steadily increasing. During the year the first consignment of Roumanian oil in bulk was imported on the West Coast. Burma and Sumatra oil showed a large decrease. A considerable increase is shown under petrol, 39,892 gallons having been imported during the year against 5,064 gallons in the previous year.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

227. Raw materials include coal and coke, gums and resins, hides and skins, seeds and wood. The short supply of Indian coal by rail accounts for larger importations of coal. Gums, hides and skins show a slight increase, seeds and wood a slight decrease on the figures for the preceding year.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

228. The value of the total trade in cotton goods including twist and yarn during the year shows an increase of Rs. 17·99 lakhs, or 5·1 per cent. over the imports of 1906–1907. The total imports of twist and yarn and of cotton piece-goods for the year are given below :—

Articles.	1906–1907.		1907–1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	
	LBS.	S.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Cotton, twist and yarn	11,148,108	99,44,050	10,309,525	1,05,99,495	— 838,583	+ 6,55,445
Cotton piece-goods	142,813,208	2,51,20,940	141,550,877	2,61,36,277	— 1,262,331	+ 10,15,337

Twist and yarn show a decrease of 7 per cent. in quantity but an increase of 6 per cent. in value, while the quantity of piece-goods fell 1 per cent. and the value rose 4 per cent. Of the total trade in twist and yarn the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 103·04 lakhs.

229. Out of a total of Rs. 261·36 lakhs of piece-goods the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 258·96 lakhs, of which Rs. 120·13 lakhs were for grey, Rs. 53·50 lakhs for white and Rs. 85·33 lakhs for coloured goods. Jute and wool showed an increase of about a lakh of rupees each. The imports of wearing apparel amounted to Rs. 42·23 lakhs against Rs. 30·53 lakhs in the previous year. The chief items were wearing apparel and drapery (Rs. 3·16 lakhs), boots and shoes (Rs. 1·15 lakhs), gold and silver thread (Rs. 31·03 lakhs), haberdashery (Rs. 6·01 lakhs) and hats (Rs. ·86 lakh). All but the first item showed an increase. Miscellaneous articles increased in value chiefly under paper and pasteboard, glass and glassware, matches, soap and cement. Under glassware the chief item is bangles: the use of glass instead of metal has brought them within the reach of the lower classes and the Austria-Hungarian manufacturers, who supply the majority of them are stimulating the demand by turning out gaudy and attractive articles. Miscellaneous.

230. The value of the foreign merchandise re-exported fell from Rs. 14·63 lakhs to Rs. 10·45 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 3·21 lakhs is due to less shipments of old iron for re-manufacture. The other chief items of re-export were camphor, apparel, books, carriages, instruments and postal articles. **Exports of Foreign Merchandise.**

231. The subjoined statement shows the value of exports to foreign countries of Indian produce and manufactures in each of the groups in which articles of commerce are exhibited in the Government trade accounts. The statement excludes Government stores:— **Exports of Indian Produce.**

—	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	Percentage of difference over 1906–1907.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	17·20	18·70	17·93	— ·77	— 4
II. Articles of food and drink ...	4,33·08	4,99·64	5,96·51	+ 96·87	+ 19
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery ...	·88	·96	·74	— ·22	— 23
B. Metals	5·44	8·77	10·76	+ 1·99	+ 23
C. Machinery and millwork.	·01	·01	...	— ·01	— 100
Total, III ...	6·33	9·74	11·50	+ 1·76	+ 18
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	56·33	34·72	36·30	+ 1·58	+ 5
V. Oils	32·13	20·32	25·04	+ 4·72	+ 23
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	4,54·73	6,08·79	6,94·02	+ 85·23	+ 14
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.	1,02·87	1,01·82	98·41	— 3·41	— 3
B. Apparel	2·95	2·88	1·93	— ·95	— 33
C. Other articles	2,92·65	4,30·36	3,80·12	— 50·24	— 12
Total, VII ...	3,98·47	5,35·06	4,80·46	— 54·60	— 12
Grand Total ...	13,98·27	17,26·97	18,61·76	+ 1,34·79	+ 8

232. Out of the total of living animals exported Rs. 10·39 lakhs were contributed by cattle and Rs. 6·31 lakhs by sheep. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were the principal buyers with Rs. 12·39 lakhs and Rs. 4·95 lakhs respectively. Live-stock.

233. The exports of coffee increased in value from Rs. 96·91 lakhs to Rs. 110·48 lakhs. The increase was due to better prices and larger crops which, following on the short crop of the previous year, induced rapid exports. The United Kingdom and France took Rs. 62·12 lakhs and Rs. 31·11 lakhs against Rs. 41·15 and 38·87 lakhs in the year 1906–1907. A smaller quantity of copra (118,008 cwts. against 125,129 cwts.) was exported, but the value was higher (Rs. 21·28 lakhs against Rs. 18·76 lakhs). The increase in price was brought about by a greater demand coupled with a shortage in the supply. The trade in fresh vegetables was chiefly in onions and Food and Drink.

potatoes for Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Grains and pulses were exported to the amount of 4,783,630 cwts. of which all but a small fraction consisted of paddy and rice. The exports of the year are the largest on record and show an increase of 65 per cent. in quantity and 112 per cent. in value over the average exports of the previous five years and 28 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value over those of 1906–1907. The prices of paddy and rice have risen continuously and are about 40 per cent. above those of five years ago. It may be noted that paddy forms a continually decreasing proportion of the export indicating that the hulling is done locally. There is an increase of Rs. 4·59 lakhs in the export of provisions due to larger exports of salted fish and dried fruit, the total exports being worth Rs. 28·23 lakhs. Spices fell in value by Rs. 10·07 lakhs to Rs. 31·05 lakhs. The decrease is under pepper and ginger due to smaller demands combined with short crops. Exports of sugar rose in value by Rs. 2·49 lakhs as a result of a good sugarcane crop. Under tea there is a slight decrease in the quantity exported coupled with a large rise in the export value which is attributed to a better demand for high grade teas and to the high level of prices in foreign markets. The principal consumers were the United Kingdom (Rs. 52·35 lakhs), Canada (Rs. 17·66 lakhs) and Ceylon (Rs. 19·54 lakhs). Nearly 14 million pounds were exported with a gross value of Rs. 90·44 lakhs.

Metals.

234. The trade in manganese (the only important export under metals) continued to show further developments, over Rs. 9·74 lakhs worth of ore being exported during the year to the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States of America.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

235. The competition of Java bark continued to affect the demand for Indian cinchona in the export of which there was a decrease of 21,387 lb. The bulk of the trade in other drugs consists of senna leaves and nux-vomica. The trade in leaf tobacco shows an increase of 97,337 lb. in quantity and Rs. ·3 lakh in value. Low grade leaf had an increased demand in the Straits Settlements. Indigo declined by Rs. 1·32 lakhs owing to reduction of the area of cultivation and to the competition of synthetic indigo in Egypt and Japan, which was however partly neutralised by an increased demand in the United Kingdom. The trade in myrabolams and turmeric remained about the same.

Oils.

236. There was an increase of 3,371 gallons in the quantity of lemon grass oil exported, but the value dropped by Rs. 1 lakh on account of a fall in price from Rs. 38 to Rs. 23 per cwt. The export of castor-oil was 132,573 gallons or about double the export of the previous year, the greater part being sent to Ceylon. Cocoanut-oil also showed a large increase of 194,458 gallons with a corresponding increase of Rs. 3·12 lakhs in value.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

237. Cotton, seeds, hides, jute, fodder and manures are the chief raw materials exported. The gradual decline in cotton met with a sudden check in the year under review, the exports showing an increase of 54 per cent. in quantity and 53 per cent. in value over the previous year's figures and an increase of 37 per cent. and 50 per cent. over the average for the previous five years. One million fifty-two thousand four hundred and fourteen cwts. valued at Rs. 339·10 lakhs were exported during the year, the best customers for this commodity being Belgium, Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. Seeds exported showed an increase of 21 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value. Groundnut, castor and gingelly formed the bulk of the exports under this head. Only Rs. 58·06 lakhs worth of hides were exported during the year against Rs. 93·15 lakhs in 1906–1907. The decrease is due to fall in prices and accumulation of skins in the various markets, more especially in America where the consumption was affected by the financial crisis of last year. Ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-two cwts. of jute valued at Rs. 9·98 lakhs were exported during the year against 298,411 cwts. in the previous year and an average for the previous five years of 120,934 cwts. The sudden fall after a series of years of increasing exports is due to poor outturn and inferior quality combined with dull prices in the foreign markets. The value of fodder exported rose from Rs. 21·92 lakhs to Rs. 30·38 lakhs, of which oil-cake accounted for Rs. 28·39 lakhs. The total quantity of manures exported amounted to 49,352 tons valued at Rs. 27·32 lakhs. Oil-cake manure is the chief item under this head. Eight thousand and forty-four tons of animal bones were exported chiefly to Ceylon and Australia and fish manure of the value of Rs. 7·51 lakhs was sent to Ceylon and Japan. Besides the above there were increased exports under the heads of horns, silk and wood and smaller shipments under those of bristles, hemp, mica and wool.

238. There was a further large decline in the quantity and value of twist and yarn exported, the chief cause being the same as in the previous year, a smaller demand from China. There was also a decrease of 5 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2·63 lakhs in value in exports of piece-goods which was contributed by grey and coloured goods, while white goods showed a small increase. The decline does not indicate any depression in the local spinning and weaving industries but is due rather to increased local demand for locally-manufactured goods. The increase of Rs. 3·5 lakhs in the value of handkerchiefs and shawls exported is a satisfactory indication that the handlooms are recovering from the overproduction of 1904–1905 and the trade may now be said to have reached normal conditions. The United Kingdom took almost the whole of the trade. In woollens and wearing apparel there was no variation of any importance. Other manufactures are bricks and tiles exported from the West Coast ports to Ceylon (Rs. 1·14 lakhs), coir manufactures (Rs. 53·09 lakhs), paints and colours (Rs. 1·28 lakhs) and tanned hides and skins (Rs. 304·61 lakhs). Almost the whole of the trade in hides and skins is with the United Kingdom which acts as a distributing centre for the continental and American markets.

Manufactured goods.

239. The following statement shows the total trade of the Presidency with other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries, the countries in which ports of shipment and discharge are situated being taken, as in previous years, as the country of origin :—

Geographical distribution of trade.

	Imports.	Exports.			Total imports and exports together.
		1907–1908.			
	1907–1908.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	1907–1908.
British Empire—	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
United Kingdom	713·00	2·62	568·33	570·95	1,283·95
Aden and dependencies	·09	·03	1·17	1·20	1·29
Bahrein Islands	...	...	·66	·66	·66
Ceylon	48·68	2·62	431·71	434·33	483·01
Straits Settlements	33·66	3·52	68·26	71·78	105·44
Hongkong	3·86	...	1·59	1·59	5·45
Natal	·11	·06	1·51	1·57	1·68
Mauritius and dependencies ...	·07	·01	22·50	22·51	22·58
Canada	·01	...	18·44	18·44	18·45
Western Australia	3·29	...	·29	·29	3·58
Victoria	5·78	·02	6·72	6·74	12·52
New South Wales	2·54	·02	1·71	1·73	4·27
Other countries	·20	·07	3·24	3·31	3·51
Total of British Empire ...	811·29	8·97	1,126·13	1,135·10	1,946·39
Foreign Countries—					
Russia	2·86	...	1·94	1·94	4·80
Sweden	9·39	...	·41	·41	9·80
Germany	30·90	·03	115·54	115·57	146·47
Holland	3·42	·05	19·16	19·21	22·63
Belgium	56·98	·04	135·02	135·06	192·04
France	38·84	·04	175·55	175·59	214·43
Spain	·21	...	5·94	5·94	6·15
Portugal	·03	...	1·75	1·75	1·78
Italy	2·41	1·22	21·43	22·65	25·06
Austria-Hungary	16·07	...	17·71	17·71	33·78
Roumania	2·49	...	...	...	2·49
Asiatic Turkey	·94	...	3·79	3·79	4·73
Native States in Arabia other than Muscat	...	...	1·19	1·19	1·19
Persia	·14	...	1·46	1·46	1·60
Sumatra	4·49	...	·47	·47	4·96
Java	1·18	·01	4·96	4·97	6·15
Borneo	4·82	...	...	...	4·82
Siam	·21	·01	·18	·19	·40
Philippine and Ladrone Islands ...	·05	...	6·87	6·87	6·92
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	·22	·04	13 34	13·38	13·60
Japan	3·02	...	107·26	107·26	110·28
Egypt	·25	·01	8·76	8·77	9·02
Réunion	...	...	2·49	2·49	2·49
United States of America ...	33·55	·03	88·18	88·21	121·76
Other countries	1·78	·01	2·23	2·24	3·97
Total of Foreign Countries ...	214·20	1·49	735·63	737·12	951·32
Grand Total ...	1,025·49	10·46	1,861·76	1,872·22	2,897·71

240. The total value of the trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase of Rs. 47·03 lakhs or 3·8 per cent. over that of the previous year which is the net increase of Rs. 61·75 lakhs under imports and a decrease of Rs. 14·72 lakhs under exports. The increase under imports is chiefly under metals (Rs. 17·37 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 10·37 lakhs), machinery and millwork, railway plant, paper and hardware, while the decrease under exports is attributable to decreases under hides dressed (Rs. 53·59 lakhs), raw jute (Rs. 21·44 lakhs) and raw skins (Rs. 5·77 lakhs) counterbalanced by increases under coffee (Rs. 20·98 lakhs), raw cotton (Rs. 18·48 lakhs), castor and cotton seeds (Rs. 20·69 lakhs) and handkerchiefs (Rs. 3·50 lakhs). Ceylon shows an advance of Rs. 1·29 lakhs under imports and Rs. 74·48 lakhs under exports, chiefly paddy and rice, postal articles, black tea and fish manure. Germany sent more sugar and hardware, but there was a falling off in the exports of raw jute, pepper, copra and mica accompanied by a rise in the exports of raw cotton, oil-cake, cocoanut-oil and sandalwood. Gold and silver thread is responsible for Rs. 10·92 lakhs out of the increase of Rs. 12·91 lakhs of imports from France, while under exports the decrease of Rs. 15·52 lakhs occurs under coffee seeds and hides and skins partly met by an increase of Rs. 4·65 lakhs under raw cotton. Belgium sent larger quantities of metals, machinery and alizarine dyes and received increased quantities of raw cotton, seeds and copra. An increase of Rs. 14·11 lakhs under imports from the United States is chiefly due to an increase of Rs. 10·45 lakhs under kerosine-oil, while a decrease is shown under exports, hides and skins being responsible for Rs. 32·97 lakhs. Imports from Russia increased by Rs. 2·86 lakhs owing to the revival of the kerosine-oil trade, while Sweden sent larger quantities of iron and matches.

Treasure.

241. The imports, exports and net balance of imports of gold and silver during the past five years were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net balance of imports.
	Gold.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1903-1904	1,06,63,410	.....	1,06,63,410
1904-1905	24,56,419	.....	24,56,419
1905-1906	30,83,901	60,000	30,23,901
1906-1907	55,85,980	3,02,553	52,83,427
1907-1908	62,16,940	4,446	62,12,494
	Silver.		
1903-1904	25,16,707	12,81,425	12,35,282
1904-1905	11,08,473	30,00,360	— 18,91,887
1905-1906	7,25,792	16,00,625	— 8,74,833
1906-1907	24,99,402	11,27,134	13,72,268
1907-1908	26,14,198	45,35,172	— 19,20,974

The net imports of gold and silver together imported into the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 42·92 lakhs against Rs. 66·56 lakhs in the previous year. Gold bullion shows an increase of Rs. 18·41 lakhs and sovereigns a decrease of Rs. 12·85 lakhs. The import of silver from the United Kingdom was purely bar silver (Rs. 13·94 lakhs), that from Ceylon consisted wholly of Government of India rupees (Rs. 12·18 lakhs). The increase in the imports of bar silver is due to the low price of silver and to industrial requirements stimulated by a good season.

Miscellaneous.

242. The value of imports and exports of Government stores was Rs. 57,70,028 and Rs. 88,581 respectively. The decrease under imports is the net result of decreases in the imports of carriages, cotton goods, hardware, machinery and woollen goods and of increases under apparel, arms, ammunition, chemicals and stationery. Excluding Government stores the balance of trade in favour of Madras was Rs. 803·81 lakhs, the highest figure yet obtained.

Balance of Trade.

Coasting Trade.

243. The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency under each group of ports for 1907–1908 with comparative figures:—

Coasting trade.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.			
Indian produce	5,21,17,213	4,66,23 834	— 54,93,379
Foreign merchandise	83,95,058	91,46,207	+ 7,51,149
Gold	1,950	27,300	+ 25,350
Silver	92,635	1,45,976	+ 53,341
Total ..	6,06,06,856	5,59,43,317	— 46,63,539
Government stores	12,46.370	11,19,880	— 1,26,490
Government treasure	..	...	...
Total, Imports ...	6,18,53,226	5,70,63,197	— 47,90,029
Exports.			
Indian produce	3,88,18,473	4,41,01,619	+ 52,83,146
Foreign merchandise	9,24,003	7,30,462	— 1,93,541
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	8,000	...	— 8,000
Total ...	3,97,50,476	4,48,32,081	+ 50,81,605
Government stores	15,17,685	12,48,566	— 2,69,119
Government treasure	16,31,912	84,578	— 15,47,334
Total, Exports ...	4,29,00,073	4,61,65,225	+ 32,65,152
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies	10,47,53,299	10,32,28,422	— 15,24,877
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—			
Imports.			
Indian produce	4,94,617	5,37,559	+ 42,942
Foreign merchandise	20,336	6,632	— 13,704
Gold	120	...	— 120
Silver	8,851	15,400	+ 6,549
Total ...	5,23,924	5,59,591	+ 35,667
Government stores	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	5,23,924	5,59,591	+ 35,667
Exports.			
Indian produce	24,73,652	23,19,302	— 1,54,350
Foreign merchandise	41,564	48,607	+ 7,043
Total ...	25,15,216	23,67,909	— 1,47,307
Government stores	4,434	2,000	— 2,434
Total, Exports ...	25,19,650	23,69,909	— 1,49,741
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British	30,43,574	29,29,500	— 1,14,074
III. Interportal trade—			
Imports.			
Merchandise	1,13,60,848	1,07,92,971	— 5,67,877
Private treasure	71,050	...	— 71,050
Government stores	70,066	1,27,619	+ 57,553
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	1,15,01,964	1,09,20,590	— 5,81,374
Exports.			
Merchandise	1,15,18,834	1,08,41,955	— 6,76,879
Private treasure	90,600	...	— 90,600
Government stores	74,120	77,545	+ 3,425
Government treasure	...	...	..
Total, Exports ...	1,16,83,554	1,09,19,500	— 7,64,054
Total, Interportal Trade ...	2,31,85,518	2,18,40,090	— 13,45,428
Total, Coasting Trade ...	13,09,82,391	12,79,98,012	— 29,84,379

The value of the total coasting trade shows a decrease of Rs. 29·84 lakhs, 15·25 of which appertain to the trade with other Provinces of British India, 13·45 to the interportal trade and 1·14 to the trade with Indian ports not British. The distinctive features of the trade are the contraction in the imports of grain and pulse from other Provinces owing to good crops here and to scarcity elsewhere and the expansion in the exports of groundnut to Bengal and groundnut-oil to Bombay and Burma.

Shipping.

244. The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels which entered or cleared from or to foreign countries were as follows:—

—		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
		NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
Entered ...	Steamers	951	1,735,975	962	1,921,669
	Sailing vessels	1,128	76,238	1,141	73,829
Cleared ...	Steamers	949	1,713,595	976	1,929,400
	Sailing vessels	1,127	76,603	1,146	82,645

British vessels numbered 1,750, British Indian 737, Foreign 171, and Native craft 4,225. Foreign vessels included 99 German, 24 Japanese, 19 Austro-Hungarian and 9 Dutch steamers; 4 were Arabian sailing vessels.

245. The following are the figures for entries and clearances of vessels engaged in coasting trade:—

—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1906-1907	6,321	13,552,409	33,763	1,105,635
1907-1908	6,793	14,644,365	35,191	1,129,699

Of these, 212 were Foreign, 438 British Indian and 6,635 British with a tonnage of 13,954, 156 tons: 34,699 were native craft.

Ship-building.

246. Twenty-eight vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 796 tons were built and 31 vessels registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports in the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1907–1908.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1907–1908.*]

Expenditure.

247. The expenditure of the department during the year on works under the control of the Chief Engineer excluding "contribution works" and "irrigation works" was Rs. 38,38,477 out of a total grant of Rs. 39,76,166. The expenditure on "contribution works" was Rs. 2,90,539. In the previous year, the expenditure was Rs. 35,58,114 out of a revised budget grant of Rs. 36,71,753. The cost of the several Provincial Civil Works was Rs. 34,98,330. This amount was distributed as follows: Civil buildings Rs. 29,69,609, communications, Rs. 2,44,928 and miscellaneous public improvements Rs. 2,83,793. The number of buildings completed or in progress in the year was 248, the number completed in previous years was 2,777 and the number required at the end of the year was 358. The new Huzur Treasury at Bellary, the Central Record Office, Madras, the Metcalfe Students' Hostel at Rajahmundry and the Marine aquarium on the Beach at Madras were practically completed during the year. A bungalow was purchased for the residence of the District Judge at Kokkarakulam. Among the buildings completed were the Collector's Cutcherry at Cocanada, the Deputy Collector's Office at Máyavaram, the residence for the District Forest Officer, Salem, the Government Training schools at Nellore and Villupuram, the conversion of Tippu Mahal in the Fort at Vellore into barracks for a Central Training school for constable recruits, and additions and improvements to the Maternity, the General and the Ophthalmic Hospitals, Madras. The more important of the

buildings under construction were the quarters for the Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police at Vellore, the improvements and additions to the Maternity Hospital and the Medical College, Madras, and the Lighthouse on Cotta Point in Malabar. The progress in the buildings for the Central Farm and Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore was satisfactory. The feeder road from Yercaud to the head of the Manjivadighat bridlepath was completed for 4 miles and 3 furlongs at a cost of Rs. 12,987. A sum of Rs. 9,203 was spent on the maintenance of the road from Salem to Yercaud and a sum of Rs. 5,786 on Yercaud feeder roads. The improvement to the Tellicherry-Coorg road was practically completed during the year and an estimate for constructing a bridge over the Ellore canal at Talaprole was sanctioned: the work was begun and Rs. 7,058 spent during the year. A revised estimate of Rs. 6,745 for widening the Coonoor bridge was sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 4,680 incurred against a grant of Rs. 4,690. The construction of an iron screw pile girder bridge across the Muriat river at Calicut was in progress. Roads and bridges.

248. The installations of electric lights and fans at the General and Ophthalmic Hospitals and the Secretariat Offices, Fort St. George, and at other public buildings in Madras were maintained by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division. Electrical supply.

249. The value of the work turned out during the year in the workshops at Madras was Rs. 3,55,631 against Rs. 4,00,521 in the previous year. In the workshops at Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram, the outturn amounted to Rs. 1,12,794 and Rs. 1,64,509 as against Rs. 1,15,268 and Rs. 1,35,894, respectively, in the preceding year. **Public Works Workshops.**

250. The Consulting Architect to Government was relieved of all work of execution and his duties were well-defined. He scrutinised 339 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 40,86,192 during the year besides preparing plans for various buildings and a type design with estimates for a Model High school. Administration.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1907.)

251. In June 1907 notice was given by the Secretary of State of his intention to acquire the undertaking of the Madras Railway Company on 1st January 1908. **General.**

252. The Madras Railway was divided between the South Indian Railway Company, which has taken the Jalarpet-Mangalore section, and a new Company "the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway," which has taken over the working of the North-East, North-West and Bangalore Branches of the old Madras Railway, of the whole Southern Mahratta Railway system including the lines worked for the Mysore, Kolhapur and Sangli States and the West of India Portuguese Railway, and of the Katpadi-Dharmavaram and the Pakala-Gudur sections of the South Indian Railway. The open mileage of the system is broad gauge 1,040 miles, metre gauge 2,046 miles, and total 3,086 miles.

253. The South Indian Railway Company have running powers over the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Jalarpet to Madras and Bangalore and also have the right to quote rates from the Jalarpet-Mangalore to the Bangalore-Madras section but not in the opposite direction. The open mileage of the South Indian Railway system is broad gauge 449 miles, metre gauge 1,172 miles, and 2′6″ gauge 45 miles—total 1,666 miles.

254. On January 1st, the control over the Railway Companies formerly exercised by the Consulting Engineers was transferred to the Railway Board, increased powers of sanction being simultaneously given to the London Boards of Railway Companies with power to delegate them to their Agents in India. The Secretary to Government for Railways, Madras, was however retained as adviser to the Government in railway matters and also exercised the functions of Senior Government Inspector over the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems assisted by a Junior Government Inspector with head-quarters at Dharwar.

255. The Azhikal-Mangalore extension was completed through to Mangalore in July 1907 and the bridge over the Netravati river with 16 spans of 150 feet was opened during the year by His Excellency the Governor of Madras. **Madras Railway.** *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

256. The strengthening of the weak girders on most of the sections was completed and work on certain special bridges was in progress. Work on the provision of additional waterways between miles 167—180 on the North-East line was mostly completed. Works completed. Bridges.

Permanent way.

257. Measures were taken to adapt the road for the use of the new heavy engines. On the South-West line the iron rails are being renewed with 80 lb. steel at the rate of 60 miles a year, 12 sleepers being used for the 30 ft. rail. On the North-West line similar measures are being adopted at the rate of 30 miles a year. On the North-East line renewals are being made with 90 lb. F.F. rails and wooden sleepers.

Rolling-stock. (1907.)

258. The total rolling-stock of the railways at the close of the year consisted of 322 locomotives, 1,080 coaching vehicles including brakevans, and 5,628 goods vehicles inclusive of stock belonging to the Nilgiri, Shoranur-Cochin, Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri and Morappur-Dharmapuri Railways. The number of engines and vehicles fitted with vacuum brakes was 199 engines, 1,003 coaches including passenger brakevans and 1,110 goods vehicles including goods brakevans. Seventy-four additional coaching vehicles were fitted for gas lighting during the year and the total number of vehicles fitted at the end of 1907 was 1,106.

Train service. (1907.)

259. At the instance of the Madras public generally and of the Postal authorities the Bengal-Nagpur and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways arranged that, from 1st November 1907, the Madras-Calcutta mail train should leave Madras in the evening and arrive at Calcutta in the forenoon, a similar arrangement being made for the later departure of the mail train from Calcutta and for its earlier arrival in Madras.

Accidents. (1907.)

260. The numbers of passengers killed and injured during the year owing to train accidents were 1 and 12, respectively.

261. Owing to the bursting of a tank in June near Narasapatnam Road station on the North-East line, the station yard was flooded and the ballast and portions of the bank at mile 437 were carried away. In August a bridge at mile 395 on the South-West line and another at mile 38 on the Shoranur-Cochin line were considerably damaged by floods and in December owing to the overflow of the Musi river, the North-East line was breached at miles 122, 177 and 178. Several slips occurred in November on the Nilgiri Railway at miles 6, 9 and 12 necessitating transhipment of traffic for three weeks.

Persons employed. (1907.)

262. The staff employed on the railway increased from 27,641 in the previous year to 30,075 consisting of 320 Europeans, 1,754 Eurasians and 28,001 natives. The number of depositors in the Railway Provident Fund at the close of the year was 7,032 and the amount at credit of the depositors in the Provident Institution was Rs. 39,95,849.

Schools. (1907.)

263. Schools were maintained at nine important stations on the railway for European and Eurasian children and their net cost to the railway excluding Government grant and collection from school-fees amounted to Rs. 35,586. In addition to this the railway contributed Rs. 5,080 for thirteen aided schools.

Police. (1907.)

264. The Police force employed on the lines inclusive of subordinate officers numbered 879 and the total cost to the railways was Rs. 1,33,076.

Volunteers. (1907.)

265. The total number of volunteers in the Railway Corps of the Madras Railway Company at the end of the year was 1,643, of whom 1,629 were efficients.

Finance. (1907.)

266. The total Capital expenditure of the old Madras Railway including the Calicut-Azhikal extension which was worked as part of the undertaking amounted to Rs. 1,454 lakhs and the net earnings of the year to Rs. 53·29 lakhs representing a return of 3·67 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·40 per cent. in the previous year. On 30th April 1907 the Secretary of State for India gave notice of his intention to purchase the Company's property with effect from the 1st January 1908 and negotiations have been concluded for working the line through the Agencies of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways. The total Capital outlay on the Azhikal-Mangalore extension, 77·26 miles, was Rs. 133·15 lakhs and the net earnings were Rs. 70,695 which gave a dividend of 0·53 per cent. on Capital. With effect from the 1st January 1908 the line was merged in the South Indian Railway Company system. On the North-East line the Capital outlay was Rs. 664·26 lakhs and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 18 lakhs representing a dividend of 2·71 per cent. against 3·68 per cent. in 1906. With effect from the 1st January 1908, the line was merged in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system. On the section of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, 9·88 miles in length, which is owned by the Mysore Darbar and worked by the old Madras Railway Company, the Capital expenditure was Rs. 12·02 lakhs and the net earnings were Rs. 55,749 which gave a dividend of 4·64 per cent. against 5·71 in the previous year. With effect from the 1st January 1908 the working of the line was

transferred to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The Nilgiri Railway metre gauge, 16·99 miles, is owned by the State and was worked by the old Madras Railway Company under a provisional agreement terminable on six months' notice. The Capital cost of the line was Rs. 57·98 lakhs and the net earnings of the year were Rs. 50,044 which gave a dividend of 0·86 per cent. against 0·74 in the year 1906. With effect from the 1st January 1908 the line was merged in the South Indian Railway Company's system. The Shoranur-Cochin Railway, 64·75 miles long, the property of the Cochin Darbar was worked by the old Madras Railway Company. The Capital expenditure on the railway was Rs. 69·35 lakhs and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 1·36 lakhs giving a dividend of 1·96 per cent. on the outlay against 2·27 in the previous year. With effect from the 1st January 1908 the working of this line was transferred to the South Indian Railway Company. Negotiations for a fresh contract for working this line were proceeding. The Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway, 2′ 6″ gauge, 25·38 miles, is a State line constructed for famine protection purposes and was worked by the old Madras Railway Company. The Capital expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 10·87 lakhs and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 6,764 against *minus* Rs. 1,825 in the previous year. With effect from the 1st January 1908 the line was merged in the South Indian Railway Company. The Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway is another famine protection State line which was worked by the old Madras Railway Company. The capital cost of the line at the end of the year was Rs. 8·42 lakhs and the net earnings were Rs. 2,318 against *minus* Rs. 431 in the previous year. With effect from the 1st January 1908 the line was merged in the South Indian Railway Company's system.

South Indian Railway.

3′ 3¾″ Gauge.

267. A short length of about half a mile from Pámban to Mandal Point was opened for traffic in January last. Work on the new Egmore station was approaching completion. With a view to encourage passenger traffic a series of short local services called shuttle services was started in June 1906 to bring the people into the large towns in the morning and take them back in the evenings. The service proved so popular that at the end of 1907 the number of such trains rose to 208 daily. To encourage business a large number of trial stations has been opened. The introduction of locomotives of a heavier type has necessitated the renewal of a large number of girders. This work was so far advanced during the year as to enable the new engines to be worked from Tanjore to Quilon and Tuticorin. The total rolling-stock on the system at the close of the year consisted of 248 locomotives, 1,096 coaching vehicles and 4,024 goods vehicles. The number of engines and vehicles fitted with vacuum brakes at the end of the year was 93 engines, 309 coaching vehicles including passenger brakevans and 80 goods vehicles including goods brakevans. One hundred and thirty-two vehicles were fitted for lighting by electricity. All the eight mail trains on the line were fitted with means of communication throughout between passengers and guards and drivers and the number of carriages fitted with such communication at the end of the year was 274 including 156 third-class carriages. Only one person was injured during the year owing to train accidents and none were killed. There were no accidents of importance during the year. The number of persons employed on the open line on the 31st December 1907 was 169 Europeans, 717 Eurasians and 15,224 natives. The number of depositors in the Provident Fund was 3,371 and the total amount at credit on the 31st December 1907 was Rs. 21,60,687. The Police force employed on the line consisted of 253 men and the total cost of the force to the railway was Rs. 75,986. Six schools, five for Europeans and Eurasians and one for native children were maintained by the railway and their net cost to the railway excluding contributions by Government and collections from the school-fees amounted to Rs. 8,644. At the close of the year the strength of the Volunteer Corps was 557, of whom 488 were efficients. The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway at the close of the year 1907 was Rs. 906·35 lakhs and the net earnings were Rs. 71·70 lakhs which represented a dividend of 7·91 per cent. against 6·62 in 1906. The Capital expenditure on the Travancore Branch (108·46 miles—50·48 in British territory and 57·98 miles in Native State) was Rs. 161·94 lakhs and the net earnings were Rs. 3·05 lakhs equivalent to a dividend of 1·82 per cent. On the Tanjore District Board Railway (103·36 miles) which is worked by the South Indian Railway on behalf of the District Board the Capital expenditure was Rs. 47·87 lakhs and the net earnings were Rs. 2·86 lakhs which represents a dividend of 5·98 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·85 per cent. in 1906. The Pondicherry Railway, 7·85 miles in length, is owned by the French Government and worked by

Works completed.

Shuttle services.

Bridges.

Rolling-stock. (1907.)

Accidents. (1907.)

Persons employed. (1907.)

Police. (1907.)

Schools. (1907.)

Volunteers. (1907.)

Finance. (1907.)

the South Indian Railway. The Capital expenditure on the line amounted to Rs. 5·69 lakhs and the net earnings to Rs. 33,966 equivalent to 5·97 per cent. The Peralam-Karaikal Railway with a mileage of 14·65 is also worked by the South Indian Railway on behalf of the French Government. The Capital expenditure on the line was Rs. 7·24 lakhs and the net earnings of the year were Rs. 9,408 which yielded a dividend of 1·30 per cent.

Lines under construction.

Rámésvaram Extension.

268. The construction of the Railway from Rámésvaram to Danishkodi, a length of 11 miles, in extension of the Pámban-Rámésvaram line, was sanctioned by the Railway Board. Work is in progress and is likely to be completed in a few months. The connection between the main line and the isolated railway on the Rámésvaram Island is however still in abeyance pending a final decision as to whether the Pámban-Strait shall be crossed by a causeway or arched viaduct with a swing bridge for passing ships, or whether the Strait shall be entirely closed and an alternative passage provided by means of a short light-draft canal across the Rámésvaram Island. Work on the Coonoor-Ootacamund extension is well advanced and is expected to be opened for the carriage of passengers as far as Fern Hill on 15th September. The question of electrifying the Nilgiri Railway is still under consideration. Construction work is confined for the present to the Vizianagram-Párvatípuram section, about 52 miles, which is expected to be opened on 1st November 1908 for goods traffic and on 1st January 1909 for passenger traffic. Work on the Kurnool Branch Railway, 32 miles, is in progress and it is expected that the line will be opened in the autumn of 1908.

Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension.

Vizianagram-Raipur Railway.

Kurnool Branch Railway.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

269. The Southern Mahratta Railway metre gauge system which was formerly under the control of the Government of Bombay has now been brought into the Madras Circle of inspection.

District Board Railways.

270. The Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway, 49½ miles, which was constructed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on behalf of the District Board of Kistna was opened for public traffic in February 1908 by His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The development of District Board Railways was hindered by the delay that occurred in arranging satisfactory terms for their construction and working by the parent line and also by the redistribution of railways in Southern India and by the proposals for a broad gauge connection between India and Ceylon which has been indefinitely postponed. Proposals are about to be put forward by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as to gauge and terms of construction and working of the Guntúr-Repalli line, 38 miles, on behalf of the District Board of Guntúr. Negotiations with the South Indian Railway Company as to the terms for the construction and working of the Nidamangalam-Mannárgudi and Tirutturaippúndi-Védáranniyam Railways and the Tinnevelly-Tiruchéndúr Railway were in progress.

Lines Projected or Surveyed.

271. Surveys were in progress by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for two famine protective lines of railway on 2′ 6″ gauge from Singarayakonda to Kanigiri, 39 miles, and from Kavali or Bitragunta to Udayagiri (50 miles). Surveys were made by the South Indian Railway Company for a line 93 miles long from Trichinopoly to Panruti on the metre gauge and by the Madras Railway for the re-alignment of the South-West line main line from mile 198·06 to mile 211·74 through the town of Salem on the 5′ 6″ gauge; the report and estimate for the former project is under the consideration of the Railway Board and the latter project has been negatived.

Madras Electric Tramways.

272. The Madras Electric Tramways were operating a route mileage of 12 miles and 7 furlongs, of which 2 miles and 6 furlongs were provided with double tracks. There were at the Power Station 5 engines with an aggregate of 1,421 horse-power driving the electric generators and another of 20 horse-power for lighting purposes. The rolling-stock of the system consisted of 60 motor-cars and 7 trailers and the average daily service was 48 in 1907. The line continued to be worked on the overhead trolly system. During the official year 1907–1908 the cars ran 1,238,758 miles and carried 11,670,130 passengers as against 1,178,492 miles and 9,579,832 passengers in 1906.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1907-1908.)

273. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. Under the heads 'ton-mileage' and 'value of goods' there was an increase on the Dumagudiem canal, the Kistna canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The increase on the Dumagudiem and Védáranniyam canals is attributed to their navigability for a greater portion of the year, the opening of the Karunganni lock on the latter canal having also contributed to the increase on it. The increase on the Kistna canals is ascribed to the rise in traffic in woollen goods, raw and manufactured, liquors, provisions, tobacco, timber, etc. On the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal there was a decrease owing to the prevalence of famine prices in the case of all food-stuffs and to the fact that 11 boats were engaged solely by the Forest Department for carting fuel, thus preventing the other agencies from conveying their goods. Under 'ton-mileage' the decrease on the Gódávari canals is ascribed to railway competition, while the increase on the Buckingham canal is attributed to heavy traffic in rice, salt and miscellaneous goods. Under the head 'value of goods' the increase on the Gódávari canals is accounted for by heavy traffic and rise in prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption, while the decrease on the Buckingham canal was caused by diminished traffic in paddy, other food-grains, metals and provisions. The variations under 'ton-mileage' and 'value of goods' on the Chilka lake canal were too small to need any notice. The gross ton-mileage and value of goods on all the canals rose from 26,574,777 and Rs. 4,69,71,052 to 26,996,223 and Rs. 5,46,92,713 respectively. The number of passengers also increased from 566,348 to 642,954.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH. (1907-1908.)

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

274. The expenditure incurred on, the revenue derived from, and the area irrigated by irrigation works during the year were Rs. 65,96,822, Rs. 2,38,76,626 and 67,18,988.

Class I. Protective Works.

275. Under protective works, the capital outlay incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 77,663. Of the three projects sanctioned under this head, the Rushikulya system only is in operation, while work on the other two—the Mopad and the Bhavanasi tank projects—is held in abeyance pending sanction to their revised estimates.

Productive Works.

276. Under the category of Productive public works, a new work—the Siddapur tank project in the Kurnool district—estimated to cost Rs. 5·04 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India towards the end of the year and work on it was put in hand. The capital outlay during the year on this class of works amounted to Rs. 13,92,967, which was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli and the Divi Pumping projects, the Periyár and the Kistna Delta systems. The new Right Bank Escape Regulator by which the storage capacity and surplusing power of the Periyár Lake have been considerably increased was practically completed during the year. On the Nagavalli project, which is still under construction, the important works that were under execution were the head sluice, the bridge and the regulator, the Ottigedda syphon, the main canal, and the first four distributaries. The Divi Pumping project was practically completed and brought into operation during the year, the area irrigated being 12,461 acres. During the year under review five works, viz., the Poiney anicut system, the Cheyar anicut system, the Tirukkóyilúr anicut system, the Shatiatope anicut system, and the Lower Coleroon anicut system, which were formerly classed under Minor Works, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, were transferred to the category of Productive works. The Chapad project, which has hitherto been treated as a minor work, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, was amalgamated with the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. The area irrigated under this class of works was acres 2,834,797 first crop and acres 401,123 second crop against acres 2,562,310 first crop and acres 334,343 second crop in the previous year; the increase in 1907-1908 being due to the transfer of the five Minor Systems to this class. Owing to the progress of re-settlement operations in a portion of the Cuddapah district, the

accounts relating to that district have not been completely received. The figures here given do not, therefore, include those for the Cuddapah district and the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. Under Protective works the area irrigated was acres 100,256 first crop and acres 1,762 second crop, which was less than that in the preceding year. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,49,12,070 and Rs. 30,34,594, respectively, against Rs. 1,35,36,992 and Rs. 26,46,561 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements to Productive works was Rs. 77,59,743 or 9·68 per cent. on the total Capital outlay of Rs. 8 crores to the end of the year. The surplus revenue after deducting interest charges was Rs. 52,12,517 representing a return of 6·51 per cent. This return would be raised to Rs. 10·05 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal were left out of account. Protective works show a loss of Rs. 1,12,167, but there is an improvement as compared with the previous year in which the working expenses amounted to Rs. 81,188 against Rs. 48,073 during the year under review. The revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year shows an increase under all the systems except under the following: the Rushikulya system, the Barur Tank, the Poiney anicut, the Cheyar anicut, the Tirukkóyilúr anicut, the Shatiatope anicut. The fall under the Poiney anicut is said to be due to a decrease both under first and second crops and also to the grant of larger remissions during the year, while that under the Shatiatope and the Cheyar anicut systems occurs mainly under "second crop"; the decreases under the other systems being small need no notice. Increase chiefly occurs under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and is due to the introduction of resettlement rates and a heavy sale of bamboo trees on the banks of the canal. Working expenses including the Divi Pumping project, which came into operation during this year, show an increase as compared with those of the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the Gódávari delta system, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Barur tank, the Shatiatope anicut, the Lower Coleroon anicut, the Srívaikuntam anicut and the Periyár system was in excess of that incurred during the previous year. The increase under the head was due to—

(1) large expenditure incurred on the Gódávari delta under maintenance and repairs in replacing palmyra spouts by earthenware pipes.
(2) the amalgamation of the Chapad project with the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.
(3) the adjustment during the year of the rent due to the Travancore Darbar for 1906–1907 under the Periyár lease.
(4) the addition of establishment charges at 6 per cent. on old irrigation revenue in the case of the Shatiatope and Lower Coleroon anicut systems which were brought during the year under the category of Productive Public Works.

The increase on the other systems being small needs no remarks. Remissions granted under Productive and Protective Works were Rs. 1,44,533 against Rs. 1,18,302 in the previous year.

Class II.

277. Under the category of Minor works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, the two new projects, viz., the restoration of the Mahadevapuram tank in the Gódávari district and Yellanur tank in the Anantapur district, were sanctioned. The Capital outlay incurred on irrigation works of this class amounted to Rs. 1,84,921. The area irrigated was 323,581 acres, against 588,466 acres in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the transfer of the above-mentioned five systems to Class I. Revenue and working expenses also fell from Rs. 10·72 lakhs and Rs. 3·62 lakhs to Rs. 4·47 lakhs and Rs. 1·62 lakhs. The major portion of the outlay under this class was incurred on the Hajipuram, the Ponnalúr and the Markapur tank projects and the Palar anicut system. Including the navigable canals, which fall under this class, the revenue due to improvements amounted to Rs. 2,20,552. The decrease occurred chiefly under the Cumbum tank and the Palar anicut systems as large remissions were granted during the year on account of the unfavourable character of the season. The remissions granted under this class totalled Rs. 1,12,856 against Rs. 34,515 in the previous year.

Classes III and IV.

278. The outlay on minor works (classes III and IV), for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 20,69,705. The area charged as irrigated was 3,057,469 acres and the revenue derived was Rs. 77,57,430 resulting in a decrease of Rs. 8,26,420. The total revenue together with the revenue collected in the Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 31,330 was Rs. 77,88,760 and the total

charges were Rs. 35,32,534 viz., Rs. 28,02,649 in the Public Works Department and Rs. 7,29,885 in the Revenue Department leaving Rs. 42,56,226 as the net revenue against Rs. 57,40,953 in the previous year. Remissions granted under these classes amounted to Rs. 9,73,852 against Rs. 2,88,959 in the previous year.

279. The Tank Restoration divisions that were newly formed in the previous year were at work in the III, IV, V and VI Circles, but the progress made in III and VI Circles was not as good as was expected. As regards the III Circle the establishment employed on the works has been reorganised in order to show better results and in regard to the VI Circle, the steps necessary to bring about an improvement are under consideration. The outlay incurred amounted to only Rs. 5·07 lakhs against a final grant of Rs. 5·42 lakhs. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 66,664 square miles, of which the investigation of 57,587 square miles had been completed. These figures were, during the year under review, increased by 1,184 square miles and 1,668 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the total to 67,848 square miles entered upon and 59,255 square miles investigated. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme [class IV (*a*) and IV (*b*) works] is calculated to be about two and a quarter millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about 0·9532 million of acres of irrigation or about 42·36 per cent. of the total have been investigated by the Tank Restoration Divisions up to 31st March 1908, leaving a balance of works commanding 1·296 millions of acres of irrigation to be investigated on that date. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 5,43,724 against Rs. 6,22,324 in 1906–1907. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 1,13,782 or 20·92 per cent. of the amount of sanctioned estimates as compared with 13·79 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of the estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of Tank Restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 96,03,248 against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 80,44,609 or Rs. 99,95,904 including establishment and tools and plant charges. Tank Restoration Scheme.

280. The revenue realized from agricultural works was Rs. 45,723 and the outlay incurred on river conservancy and river embankments amounted to Rs. 7,88,283. Conservancy operations on a systematic basis, which were carried out in the Kistna district in the previous year, were continued during the year and the revision of the river charts was also in progress. **Class V.** Agricultural works.

281. The following important projects were under investigation by the ordinary divisional establishments. In Nellore the estimate for improvements to the Moldevi drain was completed and reports on improvements to the Pyderu and the Survapalli project were under preparation. In Kurnool the revision of the estimate for the Velgode project and, in Cuddapah, the re-investigation of the Dorigallu project was in progress. In Bellary the Nellikudurru project was investigated and abandoned. In the Tinnevelly division an estimate for the Viláttikulam project was prepared and referred to the local revenue authorities for opinion. **Investigation of Projects.**

282. As regards the other important projects, which were investigated by special establishments, estimates for the Tungabhadra project, which were called for by the Government of India and were prepared during the year, were under consideration. The estimate of Rs. 9·63 crores for the Kistna reservoir project, which was submitted to the Supreme Government, was not approved and returned by them with instructions to prepare a smaller scheme in accordance with the instructions of the Inspector-General of Irrigation. The re-investigation of the project was accordingly undertaken and is in progress. A special party was also at work in connection with the re-investigation of the Cauvery reservoir project on the lines suggested by the Inspector-General so as to improve its financial prospects and render it "Productive." The plans and estimates for the Upper and Lower Bhavani projects in the Coimbatore district, amounting to Rs. 2·65 and Rs. 1·09 crores, on the preparation of which a special establishment was engaged, were completed during the year. The Mopad project, work on which was under abeyance pending sanction to its revised estimate, was under revision with special reference to the recommendation of the Inspector-General so as to combine it with the Rallapad project and prepare a revised scheme on a dry crop basis.

283. The investigation of the question of extending the catchment area of the Periyár lake by diverting into it the Pambiyar, which was undertaken in the previous

year, was continued during the year under report. As it, however, appeared that the question could not be finally settled until gaugings were taken for a sufficient number of years in order to determine the quantity of water available in the Pambiyar, instructions were issued to continue the gaugings and the investigation was brought to a close.

Miscellaneous.

284. The highest flood in the Gódávari occurred on the 18th August 1907. It was 0·6 foot below the maximum flood ever recorded at Dowlaishweram, while it rose at Bobberlanka to 0·2 foot above the highest on record. This flood resulted in the destruction of 26 and damage to 4 towpath arches of the Gunnaram aqueduct, which have since been reconstructed. There were also heavy floods of long duration in the Kistna which rose to within 1·5 feet of the maximum recorded flood of 1903 at Divi owing chiefly to the extension of the river flood banks. These banks were breached in several places but no serious damage was done. In the Cauvery division three bays of the Manniar lower dam connected with the Cauvery delta system collapsed on the 24th December 1907, the failure being apparently due to the want of an upstream curtain wall and apron which is now being provided. The highest flood recorded at the Cauvery bridge in the Trichinopoly district was 11·10 feet against the maximum recorded flood of 14·30 feet and was of long duration. The highest flood in the Vaigai river in Madura occurred on the 7th November 1907 when the discharge at Peranai was 30,822 cusecs against 20,640 cusecs during the highest previously recorded flood of October 1905. Discharge runs were constructed at the heads of Main Canals of the three sections of the Gódávari delta in order to measure accurately the water used and some progress was made in measurement. Velocity observations were also taken during the year in the Kistna delta, and the Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madura and Cauvery divisions.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1907-1908.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

285. The receipts and charges on account of Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds during each of the past two years are exhibited in the following statements:— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	3,10,53,536	3,14,48,952	3,18,33,045	3,12,74,056	3,21,345	3,35,249	6,32,07,926	6,30,58,257
II. Opium	...	14,140	...	...	...	...	...	14,140
III. Salt	1,43,38,019	1,22,52,898	...	...	...	...	1,43,38,019	1,22,52,898
IV. Stamps	49,51,442	52,45,846	49,51,443	52,45,846	...	...	99,02,885	1,04,91,692
V. Excise	1,54,20,110	1,73,03,326	51,40,036	57,67,776	...	...	2,05,60,146	2,30,71,102
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	69,54,651	74,37,079	69,54,651	74,37,079
VII. Customs	55,21,027	64,08,886	...	...	...	...	55,21,027	64,08,886
VIII. Assessed taxes—								
Civil	20,63,489	22,35,920	6,87,830	7,45,307	...	...	27,51,319	29,81,227
Public Works department ...	38,523	38,169	...	...	...	...	38,523	38,169
IX. Forest	24,68,002	29,20,373	8,22,667	9,73,458	...	...	32,90,669	38,93,831
X. Registration	...	...	17,43,752	18,92,496	...	...	17,43,752	18,92,496
XI. Tributes	45,07,902	45,07,902	...	...	...	...	45,07,902	45,07,902
XII. Interest	3,21,749	3,41,609	2,58,895	2,73,298	1,08,805	1,35,977	6,89,449	7,50,884
Receipts by Civil Department.								
XVI. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,31,176	7,48,691	31,548	38,180	7,62,724	7,86,871
B. Jails	...	...	5,18,631	5,27,048	...	...	5,18,631	5,27,048
XVII. Police	...	...	4,27,377	4,72,999	...	...	4,27,377	4,72,999
XVIII. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX. Education	...	...	2,28,368	2,11,456	2,99,761	3,30,191	5,28,129	5,41,647
XX. Medical	...	...	1,26,096	1,19,796	77,965	83,020	2,04,061	2,02,816
XXI. Scientific departments ...	...	...	4,31,244	4,85,379	...	1,320	4,31,244	4,86,699
Miscellaneous.								
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,33,056	1,25,363	35,364	36,927	37	...	1,68,457	1,62,290
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	8,884	13,426	1,02,327	1,10,960	...	...	1,11,211	1,24,386
XXV. Miscellaneous	62,911	56,774	2,30,353	2,26,388	6,93,076	7,84,706	9,86,340	10,67,868
Railways.								
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	2,35,22,118	2,42,53,829	...	...	6,03,305	6,96,545	2,41,25,423	2,49,50,374
Deduct Working expenses ...	1,31,92,765	1,33,09,832	...	...	3,42,249	3,76,596	1,35,35,014	1,36,86,428
Net receipts	1,03,29,353	1,09,43,997	...	...	2,61,056	3,19,949	1,05,90,409	1,12,63,946
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	3,88,746	2,04,795	...	...	...	...	3,88,746	2,04,795
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation ...	4,05,382	5,00,467	...	...	...	...	4,05,382	5,00,467
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).								
XXX. Minor works and navigation in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	9,577	12,214	...	...	9,577	12,214
Public Works department.	...	...	1,58,245	1,78,993	...	...	1,58,245	1,78,993
XXXI. Civil works in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	8,354	7,421	15,19,377	15,58,072	15,27,731	15,65,493
Public Works department ...	...	...	1,88,367	1,72,735	13,434	11,361	1,96,801	1,84,096
XXXIV. Military works	4,364	4,858	...	...	...	...	4,364	4,858
Contributions from—								
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	27,58,403	28,53,378	27,58,403	28,53,378
Local to Provincial	...	...	4,46,212	3,54,633	...	...	4,46,212	3,54,633
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	1,772	1,707	1,772	1,707
Total ... Civil	8,08,50,127	8,28,75,415	4,87,32,747	4,94,86,149	1,27,66,740	1,35,58,879	14,23,49,614	14,59,20,443
Total ... Non-civil	1,11,66,368	1,16,92,286	3,41,612	3,51,728	2,74,490	3,31,310	1,17,82,470	1,23,75,324
Excluded Local funds	...	...	...	...	14,13,035	14,06,312	14,13,035	14,06,312
Grand Total ...	9,20,16,495	9,45,67,701	4,90,74,359	4,98,37,877	1,44,54,265	1,52,96,501	15,55,45,119	15,97,02,079

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	3,10,816	3,19,626	95,835	98,106	5,776	18,532	4,12,427	4,36,264
2. Assignments and compensations	10,62,016	10,75,093	1,21,367	1,52,058	...	...	11,83,383	12,27,151
3. Land revenue	...	...	1,13,30,054	1,15,98,577	88,319	2,68,942	1,14,18,373	1,18,67,519
5. Salt	21,10,337	20,47,136	...	...	...	...	21,10,337	20,47,136
6. Stamps	1,89,423	1,99,479	1,89,423	1,99,479	...	...	3,78,846	3,98,958
7. Excise	7,56,578	7,66,967	2,52,193	2,55,656	...	...	10,08,771	10,22,623
9. Customs	2,79,904	3,01,982	...	...	...	...	2,79,904	3,01,982
10. Assessed taxes	24,581	26,074	8,194	8,691	...	...	32,775	34,765
11. Forest	18,60,495	20,85,643	6,20,165	6,95,214	...	...	24,80,660	27,80,857
12. Registration	...	...	9,72,273	10,12,459	...	...	9,72,273	10,12,459
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	2,03,733	2,09,383	...	...	2,03,733	2,09,383
14. Interest on other obligations	31,774	26,849	...	...	4,346	3,600	36,120	30,449
18. General administration	2,84,810	2,91,242	10,97,289	11,17,101	3,29,377	3,39,533	17,11,476	17,47,876
19A. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	50,35,823	51,73,178	...	...	50,35,823	51,73,178
B. Jails	...	...	14,01,976	13,55,256	...	...	14,01,976	13,55,256
20. Police	...	...	58,16,552	64,49,135	...	...	58,16,552	64,49,135
21. Marine	...	...	16,134	16,365	...	...	16,134	16,365
22. Education	...	...	22,83,380	26,78,929	17,65,911	19,47,079	40,49,291	46,26,008
23. Ecclesiastical	3,26,854	3,36,844	...	...	...	...	3,26,854	3,36,844
24. Medical	...	...	16,37,265	17,60,025	18,09,531	18,31,646	34,46,796	35,91,671
25. Political	12,658	11,532	87,832	77,496	...	...	1,00,490	89,028
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	37,209	38,480	9,24,391	10,51,624	4,935	7,517	9,66,535	10,97,621
27. Territorial and political pensions	4,12,521	4,01,697	...	...	...	...	4,12,521	4,01,697
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	528	977	...	...	...	...	528	977
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	32,276	31,638	21,25,521	22,30,378	69,365	57,588	22,27,162	23,19,604
30. Stationery and printing	4,69,973	4,99,168	13,09,927	13,42,009	51,702	54,797	18,31,602	18,95,974
32. Miscellaneous	26,533	22,014	2,73,654	2,79,695	3,62,335	3,62,953	6,62,522	6,64,662
33. Famine relief ... Civil officers	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	171
33. Famine relief ... P.W.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways	51,625	98,414	...	...	...	...	51,625	98,414
35. Do. do. irrigation works	4,88,269	22,174	...	...	...	...	4,88,269	22,174
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	2,50,000
38. State Railways—interest or advances	...	...	...	...	1,52,659	1,76,442	1,52,659	1,76,442
39. Guaranteed companies	14,286	50,320	...	...	...	...	14,286	50,320
40. Subsidised companies	1,72,310	1,029	...	...	...	...	1,72,310	1,029
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,69,576	1,88,364	...	...	20,379	105	1,89,955	1,88,469
42. Irrigation major works	16,87,818	19,12,570	...	...	...	...	16,87,818	19,12,570
43. Do. minor works—								
In charge of Public Works officers	...	...	36,50,577	33,52,135	5,379	12,931	36,55,956	33,65,066
Do. Civil officers	...	...	5,91,629	6,47,159	...	...	5,91,629	6,47,159
47. Military works	73,438	83,554	...	...	...	...	73,438	83,554
45. Civil works —								
In charge of Public Works officers	2,02,382	1,74,095	40,17,305	44,33,007	48,984	50,732	42,68,671	46,57,834
Do. Civil officers	...	...	10,35,719	5,84,302	60,97,692	66,90,308	71,33,411	72,74,610
45A. Construction of railways charged to Provincial or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	35,118	— 5,592	35,118	— 5,592
Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged to Revenue).								
48. State Railways	62,63,964	49,02,595	...	...	...	...	62,63,964	49,02,595
49. Irrigation works	18,68,193	12,91,798	...	...	...	...	18,68,193	12,91,798
Contributions { Provincial to Local	...	...	27,58,403	28,53,378	...	...	27,58,403	28,53,378
Contributions { Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	4,46,212	3,54,634	4,46,212	3,54,634
Contributions { Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	1,772	1,707	1,772	1,707
Total { Civil	82,29,286	84,82,612	4,01,88,732	4,20,95,653	1,10,37,273	1,19,38,836	5,94,55,291	6,25,17,101
Total { Non-civil	1,09,91,861	87,24,913	76,67,882	77,85,142	2,62,519	2,34,618	1,89,22,262	1,67,44,673
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	16,45,488	13,10,906	16,45,488	13,10,906
Total Expenditure	1,92,21,147	1,72,07,525	4,78,56,614	4,98,80,795	1,29,45,280	1,34,84,360	8,00,23,041	8,05,72,680
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). { Imperial	+7,27,95,348	+7,73,60,176	...	...	...	...	+7,27,95,348	+7,73,60,176
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). { Provincial	...	...	+ 12,17,745	— 42,918	...	...	+ 12,17,745	— 42,918
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). { Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 17,41,438	+ 17,16,735	+ 17,41,438	+ 17,16,735
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). { Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	— 2,32,453	+ 95,406	— 2,32,453	+ 95,406
Total Surplus + or Deficit —	+7,27,95,348	+7,73,60,176	+ 12,17,745	— 42,918	+ 15,08,985	+18,12,141	+7,55,22,078	+7,91,29,399
Grand Total	9,20,16,495	9,45,67,701	4,90,74,359	4,98,37,877	1,44,54,265	1,52,96,501	15,55,45,119	15,97,02,079

286. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments and of the Excluded Local Funds, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and the Telegraph Department, Guaranteed Railways and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,97,02,079 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 41,56,960. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 8,00,23,041 in 1906–1907 to Rs. 8,05,72,680 in 1907–1908. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

287. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 7,91,29,399 and exhibited an increase of Rs. 36,07,321 over that of the previous year. This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 41,56,960 in receipts diminished by an increase of Rs. 5,49,639 in Charges. The improvement in receipts is chiefly under Excise (25 lakhs), Customs (9 lakhs) and the net earnings of State Railways (6 lakhs). The excess expenditure occurred mainly under POLICE.

Cash Balances.

288. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 218 lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the Revenue Treasuries and at credit of the Government account in the Bank of Madras and its Branches and closed with Rs. 332 lakhs. Of the increase of 114 lakhs, 94 lakhs were in the Reserve Treasury.

(*b*) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General.

289. The total receipts on account of Imperial Revenue, as exhibited in the statement given above were Rs. 25,51,206 more than in 1906–1907. The increase is mainly under Excise (Rs. 18,83,216) and net Railway Traffic receipts (Rs. 6,14,644). The expenditure during 1907–1908 however fell below that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 20,13,622, the decrease being mainly under Capital outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works—not charged to Revenue. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–0–5 in 1907–1908 as in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

290. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,27,23,008 and fell below those of the previous year by Rs. 1,63,573. The decreases are chiefly in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot, etc., and are due to the unfavourable nature of the season and to the consequent grant of large remissions of revenue. On the other hand the collections in Guntúr and Salem showed marked improvement. In Guntúr this was due to the realisation of arrears of previous years, while in Salem the revision of the Kistbandi in 1906–1907 caused the increase. Larger realisations on account of the sale of waste lands in Ganjám and Gódávari account for the increase of Rs. 57,958 under "Sale-proceeds of waste lands." The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–10–9 as against Rs. 1–11–0 in 1906–1907 being highest in the district of Guntúr (Rs. 3–10–1) and lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 8–2). The charges under Land Revenue being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

291. The demand on navigable canals rose from Rs. 2,08,690 to Rs. 2,17,125 and the collections from Rs. 2,07,443 to Rs. 2,15,062.

Customs.

292. The revenue under this head is sub-divided into Sea Customs and Land Customs. The receipts under "Sea Customs" exclusive of "Import duty on Salt" which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs. 62,22,982. The increase of Rs. 8,79,946 in the receipts of the year was the result mainly of an increase of Rs. 2,38,516 and Rs. 6,23,443 in Exports and Imports respectively. The increase in Export duty is due to large exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon and Mauritius owing to the continued deficiency of the supply from Bengal and Assam. The increase in Import duty occurred chiefly in petroleum, metals and manufactures of metals, manufactured articles, spirits and liquors. The receipts under Land Customs amount to Rs. 1,85,904 as against Rs. 1,77,990. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 2 annas 8 pies. The total charges under "Customs" amounted to Rs. 3,01,982.

Opium.

293. The receipts on account of Malwa opium which comprise the items "Excise duty," "Shop-rentals," "Gain on sale-proceeds of opium," "Fees for wholesale depots" and "Fines and penalties" amounted to Rs. 9,55,087 against Rs. 9,15,142 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 5 pies against 4·2 pies in 1906–1907. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,652 as against Rs. 4,313 in the previous year. Bengal opium was ordered to be supplied to this

Presidency from 1st April 1908. But there were some issues in March 1908 also. The cost price of these issues at Rs. 8½ a seer amounted to Rs. 14,140 and this amount was credited to "Opium."

Salt.

294. As in 1906–1907, the number of Government factories was 22 and the number of Excise factories was 43. Manufacture was carried on in almost all the Government and Excise factories. The quantity of salt manufactured was 9,616,725 maunds against 11,234,984 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of salt manufactured under the Excise system was 6,310,863 maunds against 6,989,095 maunds in 1906–1907, the decrease being due to unfavourable weather. The quantity manufactured under the Monopoly system also fell by 940,027 maunds and amounted to 3,305,862 maunds only against 4,245,889 maunds in 1906–1907. The imports of salt amounted to 1,527,526 maunds and showed an increase over those of 1906–1907 by 82,766 maunds. The total issues for home and inland consumption of salt locally manufactured and imported by sea and rail were 9,588,709, 1,305,196 and 222,330 maunds, respectively, as against 9,191,888, 1,233,639 and 211,121 maunds in 1906–1907. There was an increase under all heads. The increase in the issues of locally-manufactured salt was due mainly to large removals of salt from Ganjám and Surla to Orissa. The quantity of salt exported during the year amounted to 60,668 maunds against 316,034 maunds in 1906–1907. The decrease occurred mainly in the exports to the Straits Settlements and was due to the fact that permission was not granted for the export of salt pending the decision of the question of imposing a special cess on salt exported to foreign ports. The total stock at the end of the year amounted to 7,280,839 maunds against 7,928,882 maunds at the end of 1906–1907. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,52,898 and fell below that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 20,85,121 owing to the reduction of the salt tax from Rs. 1½ to Re. 1 per maund from the 20th March 1907. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 9 pies against 5 annas 5·4 pies in 1906–1907. The charges amounted to Rs. 20,47,136 and were less than those of 1906–1907 by Rs. 63,201. The decrease is entirely under "Salt purchase and freight."

Excise (Abkári).

295. The receipts on account of Abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 2,21,16,015 against Rs. 1,96,45,004 in 1906–1907. The increase is mainly under country spirits, toddy, and foreign liquor. The increase under country spirits was due mainly to larger realisations of excise duty, owing to increased consumption generally and to enhancement of duty in 9 districts, and partially to increased rentals, while that under toddy was due to increased collections under tree-tax which was enhanced in 5 districts. Under foreign liquor, the increase was mainly under (1) excise duty on locally-made foreign spirits which was due to the increased consumption of Malabar toddy-arrack in supersession of Colombo arrack in the Madras Town Circle and (2) rents of beer shops, which rose abnormally on account of reckless bidding by brewers. The incidence per head of the population was 9 annas 2 pies against 8 annas 3 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 10,17,971 against Rs. 10,04,458 in 1906–1907.

Stamps.

296. The revenue under this head rose from Rs. 99,02,885 in 1906–1907 to Rs. 1,04,91,692 in the year under report. The rise is indicative of continued increase in litigation and in monetary transactions, etc. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 4 annas 1·7 pies to 4 annas 4·7 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,98,958 against Rs. 3,78,846 in the previous year.

Assessed Taxes.

297. The receipts on account of Income-tax, which are progressive, amounted to Rs. 30,19,396 against Rs. 27,89,842 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna 2·9 pies against 1 anna 1·8 pies in the previous year. The charges were Rs. 34,765 against Rs. 32,775 in 1906–1907.

Forests.

298. The revenue from Forests during the year amounted to Rs. 38,93,831 and exceeded that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 6,03,162. The extension of departmental operations and larger receipts realised from timber and other forest produce removed by consumers or purchasers account for this improvement. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 27,80,857 and was more than that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 3,00,197. Increased expenditure was necessary to earn increased revenue. The surplus revenue of the year thus amounted to Rs. 11,12,974 and was higher than that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 3,02,965.

299. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 1,66,99,191 and were higher than those of 1906-1907 by Rs. 5,36,844. The improvement is entirely in the net earnings of State Railways owing mainly to the development of traffic in the South Indian Railway and to the opening of the Rámeswaram Extension in September 1906. Under this head, the comparison of the transactions of the year under review with those of the previous year is rendered difficult owing to the transfer of a portion of the old Madras Railway line to the South Indian Railway Company and the amalgamation of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems from 1st January 1908, separate accounts not having been maintained for the last quarter 1907–1908 for the lines thus transferred and amalgamated. The other variations do not call for any special remarks. Other Imperial Receipts.

300. The expenditure from Imperial funds under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 1,17,80,244 and was less than that of 1906–1907 by Rs. 22,19,585. The largest decrease (Rs. 13,61,369) is in the Capital Expenditure on State Railways (Not charged to Revenue) and was due to the completion of new lines and to smaller outlay on the South Indian Railway. The capital outlay on Irrigation works—Not charged to Revenue also fell by Rs. 5,76,395 owing principally to less expenditure on the Periyár, Divi, Gódávari and Cauvery systems. The expenditure on account of the construction of Protective Irrigation works was also lower by Rs. 4,66,095 owing mainly to the suspension of the Mopad Project, pending sanction to the revised estimate. On the other hand, the working expenses in connection with Major Irrigation works exhibited an increase of Rs. 2,24,752 owing to the transfer to this head from the class of Minor Works of the Poiney, Cheyeru, Lower Coleroon, Tirukkóyilúr and Shatiatope Anicut systems. The other variations do not call for any special remarks. Other Imperial Expenditure.

301. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1908 was Rs. 84,16,760, showing an increase of Rs. 11,01,508 over that outstanding on 1st April 1907. This was due chiefly to a loan of 11½ lakhs of rupees to the Madras Port Trust, being the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 40,00,000 sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the harbour improvements. There was also an advance of Rs. 25,000 under the Bangalore Sanitary Improvements Loans Law for relieving the congestion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The Madras Corporation repaid Rs. 12,899 towards the loan of Rs. 7,00,000 taken by it in 1905–1906 for drainage works. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by this Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On the 31st March 1908, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 11,13,500. The Madras Port Trust repaid Rs. 44,607 towards its old debt and the balance of this loan to be repaid stood at Rs. 39,38,309 at the close of 1907–1908. The Madras Coast Lights Fund repaid Rs. 4,266 on account of the principal during the year and the balance due by the fund stood at Rs. 9,26,165 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 11,187 was repaid by the Bangalore Municipality towards its outstanding balance of Rs. 28,838 which was transferred from the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, to the books of this Presidency during the year under review, under the orders of the Government of India. The balance of the loan due by the Municipality is therefore Rs. 17,650. A repayment of Rs. 532-5-4 was made during the year under review towards the total advance of Rs. 28,000 made under the Bangalore Sanitary Improvement Loans Law. **Imperial Loans.**

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

302. The Provincial Account opened with a balance of Rs. 1,00,27,276 on 1st April 1907. The Provincial receipts and charges during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,98,37,877 and Rs. 4,98,80,795, respectively, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 42,918 against a surplus of Rs. 12,17,745 in 1906–1907. The balance to the credit of the Provincial Service Account at the end of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 99,84,358. **Provincial Revenues.**

303. Receipts on account of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 3,12,74,056 during the year or Rs. 5,58,989 less than in 1906–1907. Of this decrease only Rs. 40,893 were due to short collections and the balance was due to the absence of special assignments from Imperial to Provincial and to the assignment of Rs. 2,90,000 from Provincial to Imperial on account of the transfer of certain Minor Irrigation works to the class Major works. The charges under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,15,98,577 and Land Revenue.

exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2,68,523. The increase was due to the entertainment of temporary establishments in connection with resurveys and revision surveys of certain districts, to enhanced expenditure on survey operations and to the revision of village establishments in several districts.

304. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 18,92,496 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,48,744 due to an increase in the number of documents registered. The charges amounted to Rs. 10,12,459 and were more than those of 1906–1907 by Rs. 40,186 due to the opening of additional sub-registry offices.

Other Provincial Receipts.

305. The Provincial Revenues under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 39,38,938 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 43,352. The increase is made up of an increase of Rs. 1,73,673 under 9 heads partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,30,321 under the remaining 6 heads. The largest increase is under Scientific, etc., Departments (Rs. 54,135) due to the expansion of the Chrome Tanning and Agricultural Departments. Larger receipts from the sale of forfeited or impounded cattle and to the recoveries on account of police supplied to private bodies caused the excess under Police (Rs. 45,622). The receipts from Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 20,748 due to the recovery with arrears of Rs. 15,000 for water supplied to the Papanásam Spinning Mills, to the leasing of riverside lands and newly-formed deltaic islands and to large realizations from sales of produce. The increase under Courts of Law (Rs. 17,515) was due to larger recoveries of translation and printing fees from the suitors of the High Court. The interest paid by cultivators and municipalities on advances made to them was greater than that paid by them in the previous year by Rs. 14,403. As regards decreases, the largest decrease is under Contribution from Local (Rs. 91,579) due to the discontinuance with effect from 1st April 1907 of the recovery of contributions from District Boards towards the Account establishment in the Presidency, to a decrease in the recovery of charges incurred by Government in previous years towards the enfranchisement of village service inams in Proprietary estates and to a large refund by deduction from receipts of excess recoveries from District Boards in connection with the establishment in the Local and Municipal Secretariat. The decrease of Rs. 16,912 under Education is chiefly due to a fall in the receipts on account of fees from Arts Colleges. Under Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department there was a fall of Rs. 10,632 due to a decrease in the workshop profits consequent on less work being done in the Presidency Workshops.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

306. The expenditure in the Provincial section under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 3,61,10,719 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 16,26,407. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 24,33,322 under 17 heads and of a decrease of Rs. 8,06,915 under 4 other heads. The largest increase occurred under Police (Rs. 6,32,583) and was due to the reorganization of the Madras City Police and to the introduction of further reforms in the grades of the superior officers of the District Police and in the subordinate executive force, the charges on these accounts having been incurred for a whole year instead of only for a few months as in 1906–1907. The next largest increase occurred under "Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers" (Rs. 4,15,702) and was due to the construction of several costly buildings during the year, to large purchases of stock, to extra expenditure on temporary establishments, travelling allowances and contingencies, to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions and to short contribution from other funds owing to less work done. Special grants made to the University for the establishment of a University library, for the aiding of private colleges and for the payment of travelling allowances to Fellows account for the increase of Rs. 3,95,549 under Education. The introduction with effect from the year under review of a scheme to enable Local Governments by means of assignments from Imperial Funds to build up gradually a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government for expenditure on famine relief accounts for the increase of Rs. 2,50,000 under Reduction or Avoidance of debt. Under Courts of Law the increase of Rs. 1,37,355 was due to larger expenditure on account of fees to pleaders in criminal cases and on account of the salaries and establishment of District and Subordinate Judges. Under Scientific, etc., Departments the increase of Rs. 1,27,233 was caused by the gradual expansion of the agricultural and chrome tanning departments and by the purchase of a reserve stock

of cinchona bark. Increased expenditure on account of diet of patients and on plague preventive measures accounts for the increase of Rs. 1,22,760 under Medical. The increase of Rs. 1,04,857 under Superannuation was due to the expansion of the pension list. Increased contribution to District Boards for outlay on Public Works from the special Imperial grant caused the increase of Rs. 94,975 under Contribution from Provincial to Local. Larger expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works accounts for the increase of Rs. 55,530 under Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil officers. On account of the issue of a larger quantity of handmade paper to the Police and Registration departments and of special printing papers to the Government Press, the charges under Stationery were higher by Rs. 32,082. Arrear payments of Malikhana to the first Raja of Calicut explain the increase of Rs. 30,691 under Assignments and Compensations. The increase of Rs. 19,812 under General Administration was due to the payment of absentee allowances of the second Member in Council. As regards decreases, the largest occurred under Civil Works in charge of Civil officers (Rs. 4,51,417) and was due to the absence of a special contribution of Rs. 6,74,000 to the Madras Port Trust. The transfer of certain systems from the class of Minor Irrigation Works to that of Major Works caused the decrease of Rs. 2,98,442 under Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works officers. On account of the lack of large orders for jail-made goods and the temporary cessation of the sandal and tent industries at the Vellore Central Jail, the charges under Jails were less by Rs. 46,720.

Provincial Loans.

307. The Provincial Advance and Loan account opened with a balance of Rs. 74,04,266 on the 1st April 1907 and closed with one of Rs. 80,13,345, the transactions of the year thus resulting in a net outgoing of Rs. 6,09,079. This was due mainly to an advance of Rs. 5,12,444 to the Kistna District Board for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. The advances to Municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,00,650 or less than those made in 1906–1907 by Rs. 1,62,089. Advances made to cultivators showed an increase of Rs. 47,805, having amounted to Rs. 5,96,069 as against Rs. 5,48,264 in 1906–1907. The loans made to Co-operative Credit Societies during the year amounted to Rs. 24,700 and exceeded those in 1905–1906 by Rs. 14,900, owing to the formation of additional rural Co-operative Credit Societies. The repayments amounted to Rs. 6,24,784 or Rs. 23,196 more than those of 1906–1907. The increase was chiefly in the repayments by ryots.

Local Funds.

308. The following paragraphs deal with *Local* Funds, *i.e.*, funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the Administration (Imperial or Provincial): these funds are divided into (*a*) Incorporated Local Funds and (*b*) Excluded Local Funds. Incorporated Local Funds are those, the receipts and disbursements of which are incorporated in the public accounts. They comprise the following:—(1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, (3) the Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund and (4) The Irrigation Cess Fund. The receipts and charges of these funds as recorded in the Civil and Public Works books, as well as their opening and closing balances, are dealt with below.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

309. These funds opened with a balance of Rs. 59,51,596 on 1st April 1907 and closed with one of Rs. 74,79,755, the transactions under service heads of the year under review thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 15,28,159 against Rs. 16,47,954 in 1906–1907. The fall of Rs. 1,19,795 was due mainly to increased charges under Buildings and Roads.

310. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,31,046 showing an increase of Rs. 6,14,756 as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under "VI. Provincial Rates" (Rs. 2,64,135), "XII. Interest" (Rs. 27,113), "XIX. Education" (Rs. 30,429), "XXV. Miscellaneous" (Rs. 91,630), "XXVI. State Railways—Net Traffic Receipts" (Rs. 58,892), "XXXII. Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" (Rs. 38,626), and "Contribution from Provincial to Local" (Rs. 88,983). Prompt collections of current and arrear local cesses caused the increase under "Provincial Rates," while larger investments in Government securities by District Boards out of their railway cess receipts account for the increase under Interest. Under Education the increase was due to the opening of additional elementary schools and to the levy of an enhanced rate of fees under the new Educational rules. The increase under "Miscellaneous" was caused by special receipts on account of sale-proceeds of certain choultry lands in Mannárgudi, of occupancy rights in the gardens attached to a certain

chatram and by the realization of a large amount of arrears. The increase under "State Railways—Net Traffic Receipts" was due to the development of coaching traffic. Larger receipts from the sale of avenue clippings in the Salem and South Arcot districts explain the increase under "Civil Works," while the increase under "Contributions" was due to increased contribution from the special Imperial grant for expenditure on Public Works. The charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,18,02,887 and were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 7,34,551. The bulk of the increase occurred under "45. Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" (Rs. 5,90,389) and was due to a larger outlay on communications and buildings. There were also increased charges under "22. Education" (Rs. 1,81,168), "24. Medical" (Rs. 22,114) and under "38. State Railways—Interest" (Rs. 23,783). Special expenditure on the establishment and equipment of elementary schools and the payment of teaching grants to them out of the Provincial grants made for the purpose led to the increase under Education. Under "Medical" the increase was due to the purchase of medicines and surgical instruments. Larger interest paid by the Kistna District Board on the loan for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway caused the increase under "State Railways". There was, however, a slight fall under "Contributions from Local to Provincial" (Rs. 40,570) due chiefly to the discontinuance, with effect from April 1907, of the recovery of contributions from District Boards towards the account establishments in the Presidency. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1908 was Rs. 35,84,695. Of this Rs. 32,25,200 represent investments of the Railway cess balances in the districts of Tanjore, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Madura and Salem. The balance of Rs. 3,59,495 represents investments on account of endowments and other funds.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

311. The enfranchisement operations having been completed, cesses were levied in the districts of Gánjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore during the year under review. The receipts from village service lands (*inams*) and cesses amounted to Rs. 1,89,333 and Rs. 3,18,997 and were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 12,793 and Rs. 2,12,961 respectively. The expenditure from the fund Rs. 3,23,970 was also greater by Rs. 1,34,937 due to an increase of Rs. 1,81,292 under Land Revenue owing to the revision of village establishments partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 50,410 under Contribution to Provincial towards the repayment of expenditure on the enfranchisement of village service inams. The transactions of the year, therefore, resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,84,419 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1907 to Rs. 3,76,791 at the close of the year.

Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund.

312. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections (*beriz*) of Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the emoluments of the village servants. The receipts of the fund in 1907–1908 amounted to Rs. 5,657 or Rs. 32 more than those of the previous year and the charges to Rs. 5,411 against 6,372 in the previous year. The fund had a credit balance of Rs. 5,294 at the close of the year.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

313. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 30,863 and closed with Rs. 34,777 at the end of the year. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 45,099 or Rs. 8,357 more than those of the previous year, chiefly owing to the fact that the fund received a temporary grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 to Salem from Provincial revenues for expenditure on Public Works and to the levy of cess on certain dry lands irrigated from channels and to the high prices realized by the sale of the usufruct of cocoanut trees on the banks of channels. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 41,185 and were more than those of 1906–1907 by Rs. 5,131.

Excluded Local Funds.

314. The funds comprised under this head are (1) Port and Marine Funds, (2) Cantonment Funds, (3) Wellington Cantonment Hospital Fund, (4) University Fee Fund, (5) Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, (6) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund at Vizagapatam and (7) the Vizagapatam Hospital Fund. The Port and Marine Funds which form the largest portion of the Excluded Local Funds in this Presidency consist of (*a*) Port Funds (Act X of 1889), (*b*) Pilotage Funds, (*c*) Landing and Shipping Funds and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights Fund. The Port Funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Port Fund and the Pilotage Funds into (i) Madras and (ii)

Minor-Ports. The Madras Port Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 20,244 on 1st April 1907 and closed with Rs. 29,052 at the end of the year. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,977 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,19,169. The balance of Government securities held by the fund at the close of the year continued to be Rs. 200 as no investments in Government securities were made during the year owing to certain works undertaken by the Port Trust Board. The Minor Ports Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 89,132 and closed with Rs. 97,937. Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 1,45,000 were purchased during the year from the receipts of the fund. This brought the total security balance at the credit of the fund to Rs. 9,70,000 at the end of the year. As Pilotage Funds and Landing and Shipping Funds did not close with deficit balances, no loans were given to them from this fund (Minor Ports Fund) as in the previous year. The transactions of the Madras Pilotage Fund during the year under review resulted in a surplus of Rs. 11,603. This fund ceased to be a Local Fund from 1st April 1908 and the balances held by the fund will be transferred to the credit of the Port Trust. The income and expenditure of the Minor-Ports Pilotage Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 17,245 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,245. Government securities to the extent of Rs. 5,000 were purchased during the year and the security balance to the credit of the funds was thus raised from Rs. 1,41,200 to Rs. 1,46,200. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Funds amounted to Rs. 2,10,836 and Rs. 1,73,128 respectively. The balance of Rs. 1,58,647 at the commencement of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,96,355 at the close. Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 69,600 were purchased during the year and the total invested balance of the funds was thus raised to Rs. 2,62,000. The Madras Coast Lights Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 71,115 on 1st April 1907 and closed with Rs. 86,202 on 31st March 1908. The total invested balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1,40,000. The Cantonment Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 9,500 and closed with Rs. 11,874 at the end of the year. The receipts and charges of the funds during the year amounted to Rs. 84,151 and Rs. 81,777 respectively. Government grants for Rs. 19,287 were made to the funds during the year. The receipts and charges of the Wellington Cantonment Hospital Fund amounted to Rs. 4,824 and Rs. 5,209, respectively, and the balance of Rs. 663 at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 278 at its close. The cash transactions of the University Fee Fund resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,292, which is only nominal as Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 50,000 were purchased during the year under report. This raised the total invested balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 6,00,000 at the close of the year. The transactions of the Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund during the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 106: the opening balance of Rs. 1,602 was thus reduced to Rs. 1,496. The income and expenditure of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund amounted to Rs. 40,173 and Rs. 29,844 respectively. The balance to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1907 was thus raised to Rs. 19,153. The invested balance to the credit of the fund continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000. The receipts and charges of the Vizagapatam Hospital Fund amounted to Rs. 17,468 and Rs. 16,238, respectively, and the balance of Rs. 1,455 at the beginning of the year was thus raised to Rs. 2,685 at its close.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

315. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1907.)

[*The forty-fourth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1907; Statistics of British India, Part V, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Hospitals, Vaccination, etc.; G.O., No. 720, Public, dated 4th September 1908.*]

Registration. 316. The registration of vital statistics was made compulsory in 71 towns and villages in addition to the 703 towns and villages mentioned in the report for 1906. Excluding the hill tribes of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, the inhabitants of the Laccadive and the Amindivi islands and the Banganapalle Jaghir in Kurnool and all Europeans and Eurasians, the population for which statistics was furnished during

Births. the year was 36,362,222. The number of births registered was 1,119,170 against 1,125,978 in 1906. The birth-rate was 30·8 per mille, being 0·1 less than the previous year and 1·1 above the decennial average. There was an increase in the birth-rate in 7 districts, of which Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot and Madras showed an excess of 7·2, 6·2, 3·0 and 2·5 respectively. In 3 of these districts the increase is put down to improved registration; in the other district, Madras, which showed a deficit of 9·4 last year, the great increase is explained by a large influx into the city of the poor inhabitants of neighbouring districts in search of labour. Fifteen districts returned a diminished birth-rate. In Madras the birth-rate was 39·1 per mille, in Guntúr 37·3; Madura returned the lowest rate with 23·1. In 13 other districts the rate exceeded 30 per mille. In municipalities the birth-rate was 36·3 against 36·4 in 1906 and 36·0 the quinquennial average. The highest rates were recorded in Vániyambádi (57·8) and in Dindigul (51·9). In 12 towns the rate was between 50 and 40, in 37 between 40 and 30 and in 10 towns the rate was below 30, the lowest being 25·4

Deaths. returned by Bellary. The number of deaths registered fell from 998,391 or 27·4 per mille to 883,016 or 24·3 per mille. The decrease occurred in all but 4 districts and was greatest in Kurnool and Kistna. Of the 4 districts in which the death-rate increased, the incidence of mortality was heaviest in South Canara (+ 13·4) and Malabar (+ 9·7). In these districts the increase occurred under cholera, fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa. The highest death-rate was recorded in the Presidency town (40·8) and South Canara and Malabar returned rates of 36·8 and 36·7 per mille respectively. The death-rate for municipal towns averaged 33·4 per mille against 38·8 in 1906. Cholera, small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa were the chief causes of death. Infantile mortality averaged 177·0 per mille in districts and 223·4 in municipalities, both figures being an improvement on the figures for the preceding year. The highest mortality occurred amongst districts, in the Nilgiris (252·4) and amongst municipalities, in Ellore (356·1), Bezwada (300·4) and Cochin (291·9).

Effect of Prices. 317. The total average rainfall for the year was slightly below that in the previous year. The prices of the staple food-grains continued to rise and were well above the average. The price of rice was 8·7 seers a rupee, ragi 14·6, cholam 14·9 and cumbu 14·1. It is difficult to trace the effect of prices on vital statistics as in many districts

registration is still defective; but in the districts most affected by the prices of food-grains and by deficient rainfall the effect is seen in a diminished birth-rate and in the high rate of infantile mortality.

318. The epidemic of cholera reported last year continued to prevail in 11 districts. It was reported during the year from all the districts in the Presidency and was present throughout the year in 11 districts. The total mortality from this cause was 81,565 or 2·2 per mille against 142,811 or 3·9 in the previous year. Malabar suffered most with a death-rate of 8·5, Anantapur, South Arcot and South Canara coming next with rates exceeding 4·0 per mille. The only municipalities not affected by the disease were Ongole, Kurnool, Nandyal, Kodaikánal, Coonoor and Tirupati. Small-pox was reported from all the districts of the Presidency and accounted for 22,455 deaths against 29,840 in 1906. The disease was perennial in 20 districts and severe in North Arcot (2·7) and South Arcot (2·5). In the other districts the rate was below 1 per mille. Nineteen towns were unaffected and 23 other towns reported not more than four deaths each. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two deaths from plague were reported against 898 in the previous year. Nine districts were free throughout the year. In six districts a few imported cases were reported. Of the remaining 8 districts from which indigenous plague was reported, the death-rate was 1·7 in Bellary, 0·5 in the Nilgiris and 0·4 in Salem. The disease was present throughout the year in the districts of Salem and South Canara. Out of 10 municipalities which reported cases of plague, 7 had three deaths or less: of the remaining 3 towns Bellary had 787 deaths, Mangalore 121 and Tellicherry 78. The total number of deaths from fevers was 284,430, the rate per mille being 7·8. The incidence of mortality was heaviest in Ganjám (18·1), Vizagapatam (16·1) and South Canara (12·9) and five other districts had a death-rate of over 10 per mille. The death-rate in municipal towns fell from 6·3 to 5·9 per mille, the total number of deaths being 14,315. The number of deaths from these causes was 60,326, and the rate per mille 1·7. The deaths registered under respiratory diseases aggregated 24,638 against 23,378 in 1906.

Chief Diseases.
Cholera.
Small-pox.
Plague.
Fevers.
Dysentery and diarrhœa.
Respiratory diseases.

319. Casualties under this head amounted to 11,438. As usual, suicides occurred among females more frequently than among males.

Injuries.

320. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 was 105 as in the previous year. The number of births and deaths registered declined from 126 and 51 in 1906—1907 to 115 and 41, respectively, in 1907–1908. There were 1,763 baptisms and 1,107 burials against 1,636 and 1,298, respectively, in the previous year. Of the deaths reported, 346 were those of children of and below 5 years of age and 185 of persons above 60 against 456 and 217, respectively, in the preceding year. The chief causes of death were fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, cholera and convulsions which account for 167, 122, 61 and 53 deaths respectively.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1907-1908.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1907.)

[*G.O., No. 406, Public, dated 14th May 1908; Statistics of British India, Part IX, Miscellaneous—Area, Population, Registration, Emigration, etc.*]

321. There were 15 shipments to Natal and 1 to Fiji during the year under review. As in the previous year, there was no emigration to the French Colonies. Recruiting operations for Natal were not so active as in the preceding year, the number of emigrants in 1907 being 5,963 as against 7,994 in 1906. Of these, 19 were special servants under the provisions of the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act X of 1902. The number of emigrants to Fiji was 796 against 879 in the previous year. Of the Fiji emigrants 264 were detained for more than 3 months in the depôt owing to slackness of recruitment. No emigrants were detained in the Natal depôt for more than 3 months. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of Natal. As regards Fiji, there was a deficit of 22 women in the March shipment to be made good by the next shipment. Out of a total of 6,759 regulated emigrants shipped during the year, there were 1,685 women and 908 children. More than half the emigrants for Natal were from Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot districts. Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts supplied more than half the number for Fiji.

Regulated Emigration.
Natal.
Fiji.

Bellary supplied 1 for Natal. Chingleput and Cuddapah supplied 2 and 3 emigrants for Fiji, respectively. There were no emigrants to Trinidad or Mauritius or the Seychelles during 1907. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-one emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 2,28,600; 159 emigrants from Mauritius with Rs. 2,156 and 84 from Fiji with Rs. 384–8–0. From La Reunion, 205 emigrants returned with savings amounting to Rs. 2,823. The management of the depôts during the year was good and the emigrants were well treated and contented.

Non-Regulated Emigration.

322. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements increased from 52,306 to 62,537, of whom 55,511 started from ports in the Tanjore district. The increase is attributed to increased demand for labour and to greater activity in recruiting. The number of passengers proceeding to Burma decreased from 152,207 to 105,614, and the number of those proceeding to Ceylon decreased from 145,751 to 140,190. The decrease in the former case is attributed to an enhancement of steamer fares, to the recrudescence of plague in Rangoon, and to increased demand for labour in the Vizagapatam district, while in the latter case, it is ascribed partly to a better season in the year in the districts of Tanjore and Madura and partly to the decreased demand for labour in the island.

Immigration.

323. The number of passengers, excluding indentured emigrants, who arrived at the several ports of the Presidency during 1907 was 284,431 against 294,919 in 1906. Of this total number, 93,792 came from Burma, and 142,948 from Ceylon. The decrease in the former case was due to increase in steamer fares. The increase in the latter case was due to the cheap steamer fares offered by the rival steam-ship companies at Tuticorin.

Financial.

324. The receipt from fees levied on emigrants amounted to Rs. 17,634 against Rs. 21,876 in 1906. The charges amounted to Rs. 15,227 and were exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and of his establishments, which was debited to the head "Political."

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1907.)

[*Annual Returns of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1907; Statistics of British India, Part V, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Hospitals, Vaccination, etc.*]

Medical Institutions.

325. During the year 17 medical institutions were opened and 16 closed, leaving 611 civil hospitals and dispensaries at work at its close. Sixty-two hospitals and dispensaries were maintained from Provincial Funds, 450 were Local Fund or Municipal Institutions, 51 were maintained by the various railways and the remaining 48 were private institutions, 22 of which received aid from Government or Local Funds. The number of institutions maintained by Provincial Funds for the police was 41. There were 25 medical institutions set apart for the exclusive treatment of females. The number of beds available in the civil medical institutions was 5,074—2,811 for males and 2,263 for females. In the police, railway and private non-aided institutions there were 964 beds—689 for males and 275 for females.

Relief.

326. Excluding the police, railway and unaided private institutions, 2,689,943 men, 1,151,620 women, and 1,401,265 children or 5,242,828 in all including 69,224 in-patients came for treatment. The total attendance was less than that of the previous year by 13,121. There was an increase among men and women, but there was a falling off in the total number of children treated. The increase in the number of in-patients was 876. The average daily attendance in the case of both in-patient and out-patient children fell during the year; whereas in the other cases there was a slight increase. While the percentage increase for women of all classes was 1·26, that for Muhammadan women was 1·82. In the police hospitals, the number of in-patients was 5,782 being 138 less than in the previous year, and the number of out-patients increased by 1,499 to 11,070. Respiratory diseases showed an increase of 16,214 cases during the year, and there was an increase also in the number of cases of anæmia and debility. At the General Hospital, Madras, malarial fever showed a decrease, the number of patients treated being 1,260 as against 3,031 in 1906. There was a noticeable increase in malarial fever in Ganjám,

Vizagapatam, Guntúr, Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Malabar as compared with 1906, while there was a corresponding decrease in the districts of Kistna, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Tanjore and the Nilgiris. Cholera decreased during the year, the number treated in hospitals and dispensaries alone being 7,537 as against 17,105 during 1906. Dysentery and diarrhœa together contributed 159,234 cases for treatment or 2,556 less than in the previous year. The highest increase was under "Ulcers" which registered 512,048 cases or 5,591 more than in 1906. Among the general diseases, malarial fevers, worms and rheumatic affections accounted for 18 per cent. of the total number of cases; among local diseases, diseases of the digestive system, excepting dyspepsia and diarrhœa, gave 13 per cent., ulcers and other skin diseases 22 per cent., eye diseases 8 per cent., diseases of the ear nearly 6 per cent., of the respiratory system 5 per cent., and of the nervous system, nearly 3 per cent. The percentage of cures and discharges to total treated was 90·11 as against 89·67 in 1906, and the percentage of mortality was 6·34 against 6·84 in the previous year. There were 762 cases admitted moribund during 1907. The number of operations performed during the year was 185,997 against 175,076 in 1906 and the number of deaths was only 484 or 0·26 per cent.

Financial.

327. The total income of the various hospitals and dispensaries except railway, special, and non-aided institutions was Rs. 19,02,701 against Rs. 17,21,062 in 1906. The amount contributed by Government, including the grant of Rs. 20,000 made by the Corporation of Madras towards the upkeep of the five Government hospitals in the Presidency Town, was Rs. 6,21,896. The contributions from Local Boards and Municipalities were Rs. 8,35,110 and Rs. 3,32,105, respectively. The amount of subscriptions decreased from Rs. 60,144 to Rs. 32,486. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,00,052 against Rs. 17,22,096 in the previous year. The charges for establishment were Rs. 9,18,863; for medicines Rs. 2,76,728; for diet Rs. 2,15,543; and for buildings and repairs Rs. 2,85,888. The expenditure on bedding, clothing and furniture was less than in the previous year. The average cost of a patient was As. 5–10 as against As. 5–8 in 1906.

Miscellaneous.

328. During the year 32 probationary nurses were under training in the General Hospital, six of whom were promoted to the staff, nine resigned and 17 remained at the end of the year. In the Government Maternity Hospital, 23 European and Eurasian nurses and 18 Native nurses received diplomas as midwives. In the Raja Sir Ramasamy Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital, there were, at the beginning of 1907, six native midwives under training. All of them passed and obtained employment. Twelve pupils were entertained during the year. Three hundred and forty-five midwives attached to mufassal institutions conducted 30,673 labour cases. One hundred and seventy-four medical students of all grades attended the General Hospital for clinical instruction; 15 hospital assistants were attached to the General Hospital to undergo a post-collegiate course. The number of hospital assistant students undergoing training in the Medical schools at Ráyapuram, Tanjore and Vizagapatam was 229 in 1907.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1907.)

[*G.O., No. 385, Public, dated 4th May 1908; Statistics of British India, Part V, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Hospitals, Vaccination, etc.*]

329. The accommodation provided in the three lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was, as in 1906, for 928 patients including that for 136 Europeans in the first institution. The number of inmates in all the asylums on the 1st January 1907 was 637, of whom 470 were males and 167 females. Including readmissions, there were 180 admissions, making a total of 817 patients under treatment during the year, of whom 595 were males and 222 females. Ninety-eight inmates were discharged, 66 males and 32 females, of whom 66 were cured and 22 transferred to the care of friends. The total number of deaths was 103 which gives a percentage mortality on the average daily strength of 16·30 against 11·87 and 14·64 in the two previous years. The number of criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year was 130, 116 of whom were males and 14 females. All these were confined in the Madras Asylum. There were 33 admissions and 6 readmissions, making a total

of 169. Of these, 20 were discharged or transferred and 13 died, leaving at the close of the year 122 males and 14 females or 136 in all. Of the persons admitted into the three asylums, whose previous occupations were known, 24 were agricultural labourers including cultivators, 23 carriers, 6 beggars and 13 domestic servants. Mania continued to be the commonest form of insanity, the number of admissions from this one cause being 126. Thirty-three Europeans and Eurasians were admitted during the year as against 31 and 24 in the two previous years. There were two escapes during the year from the Madras Asylum, one of whom was captured the following day. One male escaped at Vizagapatam, but was captured immediately. None escaped from the Calicut Asylum. Establishment charges rose from Rs. 42,405 to Rs. 44,091 and dieting charges from Rs. 41,376 to Rs. 47,718. The income from paying patients was Rs. 12,457 as against Rs. 13,154 in the preceding year. The total cost per head during the year calculated on the daily average strength under the chief heads of expenditure in the three asylums was Rs. 173–3–6 against Rs. 161–13–10 in 1906. For a mean total population of 631·88 the profits of manufactures and gardening were Rs. 6,538, the figures for the previous year being 606·63 and 5,729. A gramaphone sanctioned last year by the Government for the Vizagapatam Asylum was purchased during the year under review. His Excellency the Governor visited the Calicut and Vizagapatam Asylums during the year.

SANITATION. (1907.)

[*The twelfth annual report of the Sanitary Board, the forty-fourth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, and the eighteenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras (1907); G.O., No. 943 L., dated 2nd July 1908.*]

Water-supply and Drainage.

330. The sources of drinking water-supply, where a protected supply did not exist, were very much the same as in previous years, viz., wells, tanks, rivers, irrigation channels, etc., liable to pollution. Though 17 towns have, up till now, been benefited by a protected water-supply, yet the sanitary effect of these cannot be realised owing to the existence of objectionable sources of drinking water which the people are unwilling to abandon. As many as 603 villages were conserved during the year as against 549 in 1906. The condition of drainage both in regard to storm and sullage water was unsatisfactory.

Works.

331. The system of water-supply by means of pumping was in existence in 7 municipal towns as in the previous year. The new water-works which were under execution by the Public Works Department in Vellore, Nellore and Gudiyáttam were completed during the year and the Nellore water-works were opened by His Excellency the Governor in February 1908. Certain improvements to the head works of the water-supply of Guntúr were completed by the Sanitary Engineer, while the improvements to the Cocanada and Cuddapah water-works were under execution by that officer. The Sanitary Engineer was also engaged in certain boring operations in Kumbakónam to obtain an artesian water-supply and in constructing an experimental well for the water-supply of Puliyúr and Kódambakkam villages near Madras. The Saidapet water-works were in abeyance pending the orders of the Government of India on a reference made as to the revision of the limits of the Cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount. The Sanitary Engineer prepared and submitted during the year to the Sanitary Board or other authorities plans and estimates for the supply of water to Anantapur, Masulipatam, Bezwada and Tirupati. The average daily consumption of water per head varied from 6·1 gallons in Cocanada to 19·2 gallons in Trichinopoly and the cost of raising 1 million gallons 1 foot high varied from Rs. 0·45 to Rs. 1·55. These figures relate to the outturn and the cost of maintenance in the towns where the water-supply is by means of pumping. Though the season of 1907 was bad for execution of work on account of constant rain from April to August, considerable progress was made during the year in the Ootacamund drainage works. The scheme, so far as it has been carried out, has come up to expectations and the improvement of the sanitation of the bazaar is quite evident. Schemes for the drainage of a portion of Trichinopoly, for the sub-soil drainage at Cuddapah, for the drainage and sanitary arrangement to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and for the drainage of the Maternity Hospital, Madras, were investigated by the Sanitary Engineer and plans and estimates for the works were prepared and submitted to the authorities concerned.

Miscellaneous.

332. The opening up of congested areas was under consideration in Bellary, Adóni, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Tellicherry. Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary officers were employed in 7 districts as in the previous year and they were reported to have exercised a wholesome check over the vaccinators and the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Of minor sanitary works costing more than Rs. 1,000 each, plans and estimates for 96 works were checked by the Sanitary Engineer, who also examined and approved 48 works costing between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. Besides these, he also prepared type-designs for a house latrine and removable drain coverings, which were approved and issued by the Sanitary Board.

VACCINATION. (1907–1908.)

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1907–1908; Statistics of British India, Part V, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Hospitals, Vaccination, etc.*]

Vaccination.

333. The vaccination staff consisted of 79 Deputy Inspectors and 869 Vaccinators against 67 and 892, respectively, in the previous year. During the year under review, the President or Vice-President of the Taluk Board concerned or the President of the District Board was empowered to sanction prosecutions for failure to present children for vaccination in the areas in which vaccination was made compulsory. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,627,848 against 1,551,600 in 1906–1907. Primary and secondary vaccinations increased from 1,437,924 to 1,503,368 and re-vaccinations from 113,676 to 124,480. This general increase in the number of vaccinations was due to the prevalence of small-pox and the vaccination of unprotected cases in the infected villages. The increase was largest in Vizagapatam. The largest decrease was in the district of Kistna and it was due to absence of vaccinators without substitute and to reduction in the minimum fixed for each vaccinator. There was a decrease in the number of operations in Municipalities from 153,269 to 150,906. The following towns, viz., Cocanada, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Madras, Coonoor, and Bellary, showed the largest decrease, which was attributed to the prevalence of either plague or cholera and the absence of small-pox. The total number of successful operations was 1,476,069 against 1,369,498 in 1906–1907 or a ratio of 94·2 per cent. to 92·1 per cent. in the previous year. The highest percentage of success was in the Nilgiris (99·06) and the lowest (91·04) in Coimbatore. The number of children under one year who were successfully vaccinated increased from 490,417 to 565,420 or by 15·3 per cent. The increase occurred both in Local Fund and Municipal areas. The progress was marked in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot where the new scheme of compulsory vaccination and compulsory registration had been introduced. In the municipal towns of Bellary, Chidambaram, Coonoor, Cuddalore, Kodaikánal, Máyavaram, and Vellore, more than 50 per cent. of the children available for vaccination remained unprotected from small-pox. More than 66 per cent. of the vaccine operations were verified by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, but 8 of these officers failed to verify 50 per cent. of operations in their ranges. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers verified only 2·3 per cent. of primary and secondary vaccinations, the percentage in Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, South Arcot and Vizagapatam being below 1 per cent. The verification work done by Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be poor. The percentage of success with lanoline lymph in Local Fund areas rose from 94·0 in the past year to 95·4 and in the Municipal area from 95·9 to 97·0. Some cases were also done with animal and glycerinated lymph in the Madras Municipality which yielded a percentage of 99·7 and 99·5, respectively. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3–1 against As. 3–4 in 1906–1907. During the year compulsory vaccination was introduced into 32 villages.

Supply of lymph.

334. The lymph required for vaccine operations was obtained from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine in all cases except in the City of Madras where lymph from the institute was obtained only during some months of the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

335. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1907–1908.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.*]

General Statistics. Institutions and Scholars.

336. The total number of public educational institutions was at the close of the year 23,797 and the number of pupils on their rolls 932,398. The figures for the previous year are 23,252 schools with 875,666 scholars. Private institutions declined both in number and strength owing presumably to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions. Taking however public and private institutions together there was an increase in their number from 28,734 to 29,026 and in their strength from 1,007,118 to 1,057,170, a gratifying indication of the spread of education in the country. Taking public institutions according to their managing agencies, Government institutions increased from 378 to 387 and their strength from 28,453 to 29,706: Municipal schools decreased in number but had larger strength; while the schools under the management of local boards rose both in their number and strength from 3,206 and 155,795 to 3,404 and 184,184 respectively. The increase under Government schools was due to the opening of eight elementary schools for boys in the Agency tracts of the three Northern districts and of a girls' school in the Tanjore district and that under local board schools was due to the establishment of a larger number of new elementary schools in rural areas. Aided institutions had an increase and unaided institutions a decrease both in their number and strength on account of the transfer of a number of schools from the latter to the former class during the year. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school age further increased from 29·8 to 31·3 and the corresponding percentage for female scholars rose from 5·7 to 5·9. The percentage of scholars of both sexes to the total population of school age increased from 17·6 to 18·4. The increase was shared by all districts except three, Madras and the two Arcots, which remained stationary. The percentages varied for boys from 85·9 in Madras to 17·3 in Vizagapatam and for girls from 32·0 in Madras to 2·6 in Ganjám. There was an increase in the number of boys and girls studying English in public institutions from 118,398 and 13,042 to 127,300 and 14,855 respectively. Amongst classical languages Sanskrit and Arabic continued to be the most popular.

Financial. Receipts and Charges.

337. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 1,06,91,100 against Rs. 97,64,358 being for the first time over a crore of rupees. This does not include the expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education. This sum is made up from the five sources, provincial, local, and municipal funds, fees and private funds. There was a slight fall under municipal funds but an 8 per cent. increase in the expenditure from private funds which is satisfactory as showing that private agencies are spending more money on the maintenance of their schools. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 70,86,715 to Rs. 75,84,772 or by 7 per cent., the increase being met from all sources except municipal funds which spent about a quarter of a lakh less. Indirect expenditure rose by nearly four lakhs to Rs. 27·71 lakhs; the increase was wholly under provincial

funds and mostly represents increased expenditure incurred on behalf of the Madras University. The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 39·44 lakhs of which about two lakhs represent the net cost of the Medical College and schools including stipends and scholarships and Rs. 1·59 lakhs outlay on Government buildings. There was increased expenditure on all the classes of institutions either maintained by public funds or aided by them. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 10·97 lakhs to Rs. 11·19 lakhs, the increase being under all kinds of institutions except colleges. On board institutions Rs. 12·78 lakhs were spent or over a lakh more than in the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the revision of scale of the establishment of secondary and elementary schools under the new rules. Aided institutions absorbed Rs. 47·60 lakhs, an increase of about six lakhs. The excess of expenditure on aided and unaided institutions taken together was about Rs. 3¾ lakhs of which about Rs. 1½ lakhs were met from fees, Rs. 1¾ lakhs from subscriptions, endowments and other sources, while Rs. half a lakh was contributed from public funds. Of the total expenditure from public funds of more than Rs. 23½ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 79 per cent. appertained to the latter. The average cost of education per head of the population was As. 4–6, of which public funds provided As. 2. The total income from fees during the year rose by Rs. 1¾ lakhs and the average fee per head was Rs. 2·86 against Rs. 2·79 in the previous year. Thirty-five per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by fees. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 15·53 lakhs to Rs. 16·60 lakhs, provincial and local funds having expended more and municipal funds less than in the previous year. The amount contributed from provincial funds to institutions under private management and to local and municipal funds aggregated Rs. 18·95 lakhs. Rs. 6·94 lakhs were paid to private institutions, Rs. 5·05 lakhs to non-European institutions and Rs. 1·89 lakhs to European institutions. Local funds received Rs. 11·19 lakhs and municipal funds Rs. ·82 lakhs. Elementary schools under private management received grants of Rs. 8,11,420 from local funds and Rs. 1,54,576 from municipal funds.

Distribution of Expenditure.

Grants-in-aid.

338. There were few striking features in the operations of the University of Madras during the year when matters were in a transitory stage from the old regulations of the University to the new regulations passed under the Indian Universities Act of 1904. The new regulations had not, however, sufficiently provided for discipline in colleges; a disciplinary regulation was accordingly passed and sanctioned by Government. Under transitory regulation 369 the first and second grade colleges were affiliated in various optional groups of subjects in the intermediate and B.A. (pass) courses. A sum of one lakh was placed by Government at the disposal of the University to be added to the Griffith bequest to found a library. Vacation lectures in practical mathematics to teachers employed in high schools and colleges were continued and the extension of such lectures to other subjects was under consideration. No inspection of any college was undertaken by the University during the year, but necessary action was taken on the replies of affiliated colleges with respect to the defects pointed out by the University Commission of 1905–1906.

Collegiate Education.

University.

Inspection of Colleges.

339. Thirty-four candidates were examined for the degree of Master of Arts and 14 were declared to have passed. For the English Language division of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts there were 1,109 candidates, of whom 488 or 44 per cent. passed with 11 in the first class. In the second language division the percentage of success was as usual much higher, the lowest percentage, viz., 73·7 per cent., being in Sanskrit. One thousand and sixty-one candidates sat for the examination in the science division, the most popular branches being history, physics and mathematics. The average percentage of success was 51·7 which ranged from 41·5 in mathematics to 77·8 in botany. Six females and 5 Muhammadans completed their degree during the year by passing in the science division. For the First Examination in Arts there were 2,479 candidates examined, of whom 1,087 or 43·8 per cent. passed with 75 placed in the first class. Sixteen of the successful candidates, one of whom took a place in the first class, were females. It was decided to institute a degree in oriental learning and a committee was appointed to frame the necessary regulations. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 2,88,136 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,35,144, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 52,992 to the credit of the University on the transactions of the year.

Examinations.

340. There was a marked fall of 367 in the total strength of the colleges. In the Matriculation examination only 1,528 candidates or 17·4 per cent. of the whole number were successful. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the strength

Arts Colleges.

of the third year classes owing to the high percentage of successes in the First Examination in Arts and also in the number of post-graduate students. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 147, of which Rs. 67 were contributed by fees. The total expenditure on colleges was Rs. 6,37,141. Out of the non-recurring grant from the Government of India Rs. 2,24,000 were spent in providing the colleges with the accommodation and equipment required by the new regulations of the University. A Conference of the principals and professors of Government first-grade colleges was held in May 1907 to discuss the affiliation of the colleges in the various courses and other matters connected with the handling of these courses. All the scholarships available under the Government Scholarship notification were awarded. Of the post-graduate scholarships two were given for physical science, two for chemistry and one each for botany and zoology. Thirty-seven scholarships were awarded in colleges, of which 12 went to Muhammadans, 10 to backward classes and 4 to females. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges was Rs. 26,817, of which Rs. 10,623 were provided from provincial funds. In general the strength of the Government Arts colleges has been well maintained and the examination results were on the whole satisfactory. Good discipline was maintained throughout the year except in one college, where a temporary disturbance occurred. Efforts were made in all institutions to foster the various college societies and encourage athletics. Much attention was paid to the management of hostels connected directly or indirectly with the colleges and to the supervision of students living apart from their parents in lodgings. Much also was done both in public and private institutions to extend and improve hostel accommodation.

Scholarships.

General.

Colleges for Professional Training.

University Examinations in Law.

Law College, Madras.

341. There were 12 candidates for the M.L. degree examination, six of whom passed, all in the third class. For the B.L. examination there were 357 candidates examined, of whom 118 or 33 per cent. were successful. Three hundred and seventy-one candidates were examined for the First Examination in Law, of whom 127 or 34 per cent. were declared to have passed. There was a decrease in the numbers of the Law College, Madras, which contained a total strength of 311 students, of whom all but 44 were distributed in the University B.L. and F.L. classes. In the B.L. and F.L. examinations the results were not so good as in the previous year, the percentages of passes being 31·7 against 68·6 in the former and 45·0 against 56·9 in the latter examination. The college was as usual more than self-supporting.

Medical College, Madras.

342. The administration of this college continued to be satisfactory. There were 232 students in both sections of the college department or 37 more than in the previous year. The results of the University Examinations for the M.B., C.M. and L.M. and S. degrees were not so satisfactory as in the previous year, the chief subject of failure being midwifery. Instruction was given in practical Dental Surgery and the construction of new Hygiene and Physiology laboratories at a cost of Rs. 1,70,130 was put in hand. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 91,423, of which fees contributed a sum of Rs. 26,508.

College of Engineering.

343. The rules of the College of Engineering were materially revised: amongst the changes may be noted the institution of a probationary class for military students, the raising of the qualification for entry into the Engineering class from the First Arts examination to the B.A. degree examination, the extension of all college courses to three years, and the substitution of selection by the Principal for entrance into all classes in place of competitive examination. There were 37 students in the Engineer classes and 151 in the classes of upper and lower subordinates. For the First Examination in Engineering conducted by the University there were 36 entries of whom only 12 were successful. Eighteen students were examined for the B.E. examination, six of whom passed. Practical instruction was given either in the Public Works Workshops or in the Public Works Divisions, while survey was taught in the annual camp held in the North Arcot district, and two tours were undertaken for the purpose of inspection, one to the districts of Gôdávari and Kistna and the other to the Pálár anicut in North Arcot. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 1,06,269.

Teaching. Results of University Examinations.

344. There were 107 candidates for the written portion of the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, of whom 85 or 79·4 per cent. were successful. For the practical test 113 appeared, of whom 78 or 69 per cent. passed. Three of the candidates who obtained a first class in this examination were females.

Training Colleges.

345. In the two Training Colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry there were 125 students on the rolls including 60 graduates, 52 of whom were in receipt of stipends from provincial funds. In the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching;

66 candidates appeared for the written examination, of whom 59 were successful, while out of 59 candidates in the practical examination 42 only were successful. The Training School for Women in Tinnevelly district was closed during the year and proposals have been made for the reduction of the Rajahmundry College to the status of a training school, as the Saidapet College is considered to satisfy all requirements.

Secondary Education.

Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

346. The number of Non-European candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 414, of whom 42 or about 10 per cent. were successful. Twenty-one candidates including Europeans completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 128. For the Matriculation examination 8,660 non-European male candidates appeared and 1,506 or 17 per cent. passed. The largest number of failures occurred in the science group and in English. A Committee has since been appointed to enquire into the causes of the generally unsatisfactory results of this examination. Brahmans and next non-Brahman Hindus formed the bulk of the examinees, and among the successful candidates, the former claimed 18·6 per cent. followed by Native Christians with 16·8 per cent. and by non-Brahman Hindus with 15·4 per cent. The lowest percentage (10·9) was obtained by Muhammadans.

Public Secondary Schools for Boys.

347. Public secondary schools for boys numbered 421 and had on their rolls 94,603 pupils, of whom 93,438 were boys and the rest girls. These schools include the so-called incomplete secondary schools. The year was one of transition and most of the schools called lower secondary under the old Madras Educational rules had not yet decided whether they were to remain as incomplete secondary schools under the new classification or alter their scope and become elementary schools. Of the pupils, 62,876 were reading in the six forms, and 31,727 in classes infant to the fourth. One hundred and thirteen of the schools were under public management either departmental, local fund or municipal. Three hundred and eight schools were under private management, of which 266 were aided and 41 unaided, while the Jubilee School at Sandúr was classed as a Native State School. Forty-nine scholarships were awarded in the higher forms of secondary schools and 155 scholarships in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools. The total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 24,801 towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,036. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 19,78,600 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 21–15. Government schools cost Rs. 54,132, board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 3,43,460, Rs. 14,94,552 and Rs. 85,272 respectively.

Scholarships in Secondary Schools.

Expenditure.

General.

348. The extension of secondary education should be gauged not so much by the increase in the number of secondary schools and in their strength as by the improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted and the methods of teaching pursued in them. The new Educational rules have these aims in view requiring as they do a separate supervising graduate headmaster for each secondary school, and insisting on the employment of a well-qualified staff. It is gratifying to note that reports from all the six circles show that the working of these rules has already conduced to the efficiency of these institutions. Much, however, remains to be done more especially in the matter of accommodation and the supply of the requisite appliances. The latter defect is being remedied with the aid of a special grant from Government of Rs. 40,000 for the improvement of the supply of apparatus, while there is a growing desire on the part of managers of schools to improve accommodation and restrict overcrowding. The work of reclassifying schools as secondary or elementary with reference to the requirements of the rules has been taken in hand, and it is only when this work has been completed that a real improvement can be looked for in secondary education.

Elementary Education.

Public elementary schools and managing agencies.

349. The term 'elementary education' meaning thereby the instruction of the masses has now supplanted the term 'primary education' and the two stages 'upper primary' and 'lower primary' education no longer have any significance. A special scheme of studies for these schools has been issued by the department and it has been arranged to give an elementary school leaving certificate granted on the result of examinations which will take the place of the old Primary examination certificate. There were at the end of the year 22,002 elementary schools for boys with 746,343 pupils including 81,659 girls, and of these 81 schools with 8,684 pupils contained standards above the fourth. The percentage of strength to total population of school age was 26·4. The bulk of the schools were under private management and among them the aided schools showed an increase and the unaided ones a decrease due to the

transfer of schools from unaided to aided schools. 24·5 per cent. of aided schools and 11·9 per cent. of unaided schools were under missionary management. The figures for the schools under the various managing agencies are as follows :—under Government 149, under municipalities 270, and under local boards 3,298. Aided schools aggregated 13,179 and unaided schools 5,105, while there was one Native State school. There was a considerable increase in the number of schools under local boards as a direct result of the special provincial contribution paid to local boards for the upkeep of their schools. Rs. 2,682 were allotted to scholarships. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 28,46,549 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 16,32,391, fees Rs. 6,35,134 and other sources Rs. 5,79,024, the percentages of the total expenditure being 58, 22 and 20 respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4. The figures given above relate only to public elementary schools for boys. Including boys who were receiving education in girls' schools the total number of boys under instruction in public elementary schools was 667,260 which represents 23·6 per cent. of the total male population of school age. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction in the several districts, Tinnevelly stood first with 33·7 per cent. and Madras came next with 31·9 per cent., while Vizagapatam occupied the last place with 14·7 per cent.

Scholarships. Expenditure.

Extension of elementary education.

350. In indigenous elementary schools for which returns have been received there were 101,714 boys under instruction at the close of the year. Including these the total number of boys in both public and private elementary schools was 768,974 and the percentage of boys undergoing instruction to the male population of school age was 27·2. Included in the elementary schools were 761 public night schools with 14,824 pupils, of which all except 24 board schools were under private management.

Number and qualifications of teachers.

351. Out of 32,706 teachers in elementary schools as many as 27,258 are returned as holding some kind of departmental certificate. Excluding 1,632 unpassed teachers holding approved service certificates there were 25,656 certificated teachers, 25,321 of whom held certificates of the elementary grade. It is satisfactory to note that 9,400 or more than a third of the certificated teachers were in possession of trained teachers' certificates. It is proposed to establish Government elementary training schools in districts which have none at present to meet the demand for trained teachers in the elementary grade. The teachers' associations under the guidance of Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been doing much to educate the elementary teachers in improved methods of teaching. It is noted by one of the Inspectors of Schools that in aided and board schools there is in spite of difficulties improvement in the professional equipment of teachers.

General.

352. There has been further improvement in the matter of school accommodation. Out of 22,002 elementary schools, nearly two-thirds were held in their own or rented buildings, the improvement being due chiefly to the erection of a large number of buildings for board schools out of the special grant. The quality of the accommodation however is still susceptible of further improvement and many of the buildings have already become altogether inadequate to the increased strength. Equipment in regard to school furniture and appliances also leaves much to be desired though efforts are being made to effect improvement in this respect.

Special Education.

Schools for special education.

Training of Teachers.

353. The number of special schools rose from 158 to 160 and their strength from 6,364 to 6,874, the increase in the former case being due to two new training schools, while that in the latter represents part of the increase in the numbers under training. The sessional schools, the number of which remained stationary at 17, showed but a trifling advance in strength, while both the medical and technical and industrial schools lost heavily in strength. A special Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates was held in May 1907 (for the elementary grade only) for students who had completed their 18 months' course in training schools and the first Preliminary Examination under the new rules was held in December 1907 for both the elementary and secondary grades. The number of candidates who appeared for the elementary and secondary grade examinations, respectively, was 1,737 and 165, of whom 1,202 and 71 or 69 and 43 per cent. passed, the low proportion of success in the latter case being attributed to the low marks obtained by a large number of candidates in the paper on teaching. At the Final Examination for Teachers' certificates 361 trained and 17 untrained candidates were examined for the elementary grade and 65 per cent. in each case were successful. For the secondary grade 39 trained

and 2 untrained teachers appeared, of whom 31 and 1 respectively passed. The untrained candidates were those who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1906. The number of trained, probationary and untrained teachers' certificates of all grades issued during the year were 268, 3,002 and 12, respectively.

Training Schools for Masters.

354. The number of training schools for masters rose in number from 44 to 45 and in strength from 1,451 to 2,321. The increase in the strength was particularly marked in the case of elementary students. All classes of the community except Europeans were more largely represented than in the previous year. Guntúr returned the largest number of students (209) and Cuddapah the smallest (40). All the schools except 14 were under departmental management and 13 out of the 14 private schools received aid. Among reforms brought into force in regard to the training schools may be mentioned the provision of a permanent teacher for each of the classes in the model schools. A scheme of work for secondary and elementary training schools drawn up by the Inspector of Training Schools was also introduced during the year. Much attention was paid to the improvement of furniture and apparatus, the library, museum and gardens in the Government schools, but the private schools still left much to be desired in these respects. Six of the Government training schools have hostels attached to them, all of them full and in good working order, but the accommodation is not equal to the requirements. The qualifications of the teaching staffs in these schools have improved considerably, the number of L.Ts. at the end of the year being 16 against 6 on the 1st November 1903, when the training schools were placed under a special Inspector. The number of students who obtained employment during the year as teachers was 1,216. Of the 2,321 students under training, 2,070 were in receipt of stipends and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 87,397 to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 82,133. The total expenditure on training schools for masters amounted to Rs. 2,03,958, and the cost per student was Rs. 113.

Hostels.

Stipends.

Training schools for Mistresses.

355. The number of training schools for mistresses rose from 18 to 19 and their strength from 368 to 394. Four of the schools were Government institutions. There was an increase in the numbers of Native Christian, Muhammadan and Panchama students, while Europeans, Brahmans and other caste Hindus showed a falling off in their number. Twenty-two secondary and 188 elementary teachers were successful in the Preliminary Examination for teachers' certificates and 2 secondary and 16 elementary teachers passed in the Final Examination. Two hundred and fifty-five students of the training schools obtained employment in schools. Of the 394 students under training, 111 were in receipt of stipends and the expenditure on this account totalled Rs. 29,792 to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 29,170. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 66,016 and the cost per student Rs. 147.

Examination.

Training schools for Gymnastic Instructors.

356. In the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 5 students were prepared for the Teachers' Certificate examination by the Gymnastic Instructor attached to the College, who also gave a three months' course of training in drill to the gymnastic instructors of six of the Government training schools. Forty-one candidates appeared for the examination in drill and gymnastics, of whom 18 were successful.

Sessional schools.

357. Fifty-two sessional schools or 7 less than in the previous year were at work during the year and consequently the number of teachers under instruction fell from 734 to 710, but a larger number than in the previous year completed their course.

Technical examinations.

358. The total number of subject-candidates for the various technical examinations was 9,047, of whom 3,640 were successful. The figures represent an increase in the total number of candidates both under 'examined' and 'passed' for all the three grades, but, while the percentage of passes showed an increase for the advanced grade (from 50 to 54 per cent.) and remained stationary for the intermediate grade (47 per cent.), it showed a falling off for the elementary grade (from 40 to 37 per cent.). Sixteen diplomas, three of which were for commerce, and 70 group certificates including 2 for shorthand were awarded during the year.

Medical schools.

359. The year closed with 154, 38 and 37 pupils on the rolls of the medical schools at Rájyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore against 182, 44 and 28 in the preceding year. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 59 apothecary students (including 19 women), one chemist and druggist, 45 sanitary inspectors and 14 hospital assistants undergoing post-collegiate training or 119 in all. In the apothecary department Europeans predominated, while the majority in the

sanitary inspectors' class was made up of Brahmans and other caste Hindus. All the 16 students (including 7 females) who appeared for the final examination for apothecaries were successful and a large percentage of the students in the class of sanitary inspectors passed in hygiene and physiology. Good results were obtained in the final examination for hospital assistants by the students of the Ráyapuram, Tanjore and Vizagapatam schools. The chemist and druggist department of the Medical College which is far from popular has been ordered to be kept on trial for a further period of three years. There are hostels in connection with the medical schools at Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam and the question of extending the hostel accommodation in the case of the former school and a proposal to amalgamate with the Ráyapuram school the medical school at Tanjore are now under consideration. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,34,448 to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,30,960 and fees Rs. 3,488. The annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 103 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 343 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 267 at Tanjore.

Other Technical and Industrial schools.

360. The number of technical schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical examination scheme fell from 23 with 2,089 pupils to 22 with 1,881 pupils including 7 schools with 86 pupils intended for Europeans. Instruction was given in these schools in engineering, commerce, music, drawing, jeweller's work, printing, book-binding, etc., wood work and metal work, textile industries, tailoring and dress-making. Five schools had 100 pupils or more on the rolls, the School of Arts heading the list with 464 students followed by the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art Industrial School for boys, Nazareth, with 195 and 137 students respectively. The number of schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical examination scheme rose in number from 38 to 42, but their strength fell from 1,629 to 1,476. Excluding schools purely intended for art, engineering or commercial students, the largest number of pupils was attracted by schools for textile industries and printing, while tailoring and dress-making claimed a fairly good attendance. Among schools of commerce the largest is the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, which had 208 students on the rolls or 28 more than in the previous year. The school is developing in almost every direction and its enlargement has been sanctioned. One hundred and ninety students trained in technical schools excluding the medical obtained employment during the year. The value of the articles turned out by technical schools and the amount realised by sales aggregated Rs. 1,29,967 and Rs. 1,21,619 respectively. The total number of teachers employed in technical schools was 260, of whom 14 were educated in Europe and all the rest except 47 possessed some technical qualification. One hundred and thirty-five scholarships including 20 scholarships to Mappillas in the Calicut School of Commerce were awarded. The total expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 38,242, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 14,123. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,97,551 towards which provincial funds contributed 25 per cent., local funds 7 per cent., fees 11 per cent. and other sources 57 per cent.

General.

Female Education.

361. There were on the 31st March 1,238 institutions for girls attended by 77,311 pupils, 1,121 being public institutions with 73,548 pupils, and 117 private institutions with 3,763 pupils. Of the former, 180 were Government institutions, 15 were managed by local boards, 804 were aided and 122 unaided. Including girls in boys' schools there were in all 168,697 girls under instruction, boys' schools alone contributing more than half. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population of school-going age was 5·8. According to districts Madras ranked first with 28·9 per cent., while Bellary took the last place with 2·3 per cent. In the B.A. examination there were in all twelve candidates of whom one was a Brahman and the rest Christians. Six, all of them Christians, were successful, 3 in Science, one in English and 2 in the second language division. In the First Arts examination 11 out of 16 candidates were successful, 3 Hindus including one Brahman and the rest Christians. For the Matriculation examination there were 102 female candidates, representing all classes except Muhammadans, of whom 23 or 22·5 per cent. were successful. The percentage of success is above the average for the Presidency for male candidates. There was only one college for native women which contained 5 students against 7 in the previous year, but besides these students there were 17 others studying in colleges intended for men.

Collegiate education. University examinations.

Colleges for Women.

Secondary education.

362. The number of secondary schools for girls was 114 with 14,531 pupils. Seventeen of these schools were under public management, 95 were aided and 2 unaided.

All but 8 of the private schools were under mission agencies. Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus constituted the bulk of the strength, being over 81 per cent. of the total number: Brahmans were rather poorly represented with only 14 per cent., owing to the fact that girls of this community are withdrawn from schools in their twelfth or thirteenth year. Including the girls in boys' schools, the total number of girls in secondary schools was 15,120, Madras alone contributing nearly 29 per cent. of the number, while Anantapur and Ganjám were easily the most backward in point of secondary education with but 2 and 7 girls, respectively, under instruction. That very few girls continue their studies till the end of the secondary course is evidenced by the form lists of the schools from which it appears that most of the native girls leave school on reaching the third form.

Public Elementary Schools.

363. There were at the close of the year 973 public elementary schools for girls with 58,173 pupils, 89 of them with 9,788 pupils being higher grade elementary schools, that is, schools with standards above the fourth. One hundred and sixty of the schools were Government institutions and 14 board schools, while of the remaining 799 which were under private management, 461 or 57 per cent. were under mission agencies. More than five-sixths of the schools either had buildings of their own or were held in rented buildings, a fact which goes to show that the proper housing of these schools has been receiving due attention. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools was 137,256 or 4·7 per cent. of the total female population of school-going age. Malabar had the largest number (15,529) and the Nilgiris the smallest (821).

Scholarships.

364. Thirty-one scholarships for girls in the higher forms of secondary schools and 80 scholarships tenable in the lower forms of secondary schools were awarded during the year. In addition to 60 special scholarships provided for Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls, 58 out of 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows were also awarded. The total expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 19,962, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,695.

Teaching staff.

The number of teachers in public, secondary and elementary schools was 3,555—27 held non-Indian diplomas and 1,932 trained teachers' certificates, while 327 held no certificates whatever. The supply of teachers is fully adequate to the demand except in the higher grades.

Zenana Agencies.

Owing to the closing of the Home education classes at Coimbatore, there was a fall to three groups of classes of this description with 91 pupils against 4 with 129 pupils in the previous year. Twenty-one of the pupils were in the forms and 70 in the lower classes. The National Indian Association had classes at Madras and Cuddalore and the United Free Church Mission at Madras alone.

Financial.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 6,79,324, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,23,474, local funds Rs. 1,10,062, fees Rs. 50,577 and other sources Rs. 2,95,211. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9–7–0 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4–10–0. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11.

European Education.

Institutions.

365. At the close of the year there were 96 institutions for Europeans with a total strength of 7,037 (3,412 boys and 3,625 girls), the respective figures for 1907 being 97 and 7,463 (3,854 boys and 3,609 girls). The number of colleges and high schools remained the same, while Middle schools increased and primary schools decreased in number. Of the total number on the rolls 370 or 5·3 per cent. were non-Europeans. The total number of Europeans on the rolls of all classes of institutions was 7,323 against 7,530 in the previous year. In the two colleges for Europeans there were only 11 Europeans.

Collegiate Education.

The number of Europeans studying in arts colleges in the Presidency was 25 and in professional colleges (chiefly Medical and Engineering) 41. In the First Examination in Arts 7 out of 8 candidates from the European colleges were successful. In the B.A. examination 4 out of 5 candidates passed in English and all the 5 in the second language, while in the science division out of 7 candidates 4 were successful. There was a fall of 200 in the strength of these institutions.

Schools for General Education.

This was mainly due to the Santa Cruz High school, Cochin, being treated as a non-European school. Eight hundred and fifty-seven girls were reading in boys' schools and 705 boys were reading in girls' schools, the figures being slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The High School examination contemplated under the Code of Regulations for European schools was not held in the year under review, the high school scholarships being awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination. In this examination out of 128 European candidates 22 or 17·2 per cent. were successful, the average for the Presidency being 17·4. Seventy-eight of these candidates, 14 of whom passed, came from European schools. The Primary and Middle

School examinations under the new Code were held for the first time and the results are reported to have been far from satisfactory, probably on account of the short notice given for the examinations. The number of trained teachers rose from 229 to 261 and the number of graduate teachers also increased, the improvement being largely due to the increase in grants to European schools. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 8,17,747, towards which public funds contributed 30 per cent., fees 17 per cent. and private funds 53 per cent.

Financial.

Education of Muhammadans.

General Remarks.

366. Reference was made in the Administration Report for 1906-1907 to the various concessions granted to Muhammadans with a view to promote the spread of education among them. It is regrettable to note that the results achieved have been quite incommensurate with these efforts on the part of Government. One of the causes that retard progress is the apathy of the community itself, and little progress can be expected until the Muhammadan community as a whole realises its responsibility in this respect.

Institutions.

The number of institutions for Muhammadans at the close of the year was 2,200 with 93,952 pupils against 2,181 with 88,256 pupils in the previous year. The increase in number was contributed solely by public institutions, while that in strength was shared by both public and private institutions. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions on the 31st March was 126,036 against 118,929. As usual Gódávari had the largest percentage and Bellary continued to hold the last place.

Collegiate Education.

There were 76 Muhammadans in arts colleges or 4 less than in the previous year. Sixteen appeared for the English language division of the B.A. examination and 4 passed. In the second language division all the 8 candidates were successful, while 5 out of 15 were successful in the science division. Sixteen out of 37 passed in the First Arts examination.

Secondary Education.

The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell from 10 to 7, 3 having become elementary schools under the new classification. Two of the schools with 493 pupils were complete secondary schools, that is, schools having forms above the third. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools, both Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan, was 5,535 of whom 310 were girls. For the Matriculation examination, 201 Muhammadans went up of whom only 22 passed. This gives a percentage of 10·9, which is much below the average for the Presidency. At the Upper Secondary examination 10 Muhammadans were examined, only 1 passed.

Elementary Education. Public.

Elementary schools for Muhammadans received an accession both to their number and their strength, boys' and girls' schools having alike shared the increase. On the other hand, there was a fall in the number of private institutions owing to the transfer of some of them to the list of public institutions. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in public elementary schools was 77,512 including 12,521 girls. Judged by the numerical statistics the education of Muhammadan girls may be considered to have made some progress.

Female Education.

Institutions for Muhammadan girls increased during the year from 195 with 7,304 pupils to 229 with 8,958 pupils, both public and private institutions having contributed to the increase. There was a fall in the number and strength of public secondary schools for Muhammadan girls, while similar schools in the elementary grade showed a decided advance in both these respects. The total number of Muhammadan girls in all classes of institutions also rose from 22,336 to 23,763. No Muhammadan girl appeared for the Matriculation examination.

Special Education.

The number of special schools for Muhammadans fell from 7 to 6 but their strength increased from 242 to 269. These were 3 training institutions (2 for masters and 1 for mistresses) and 3 industrial schools. There were 16 Muhammadan students in professional colleges—1 in the Law College, 3 in the Teachers' College, 5 in the Medical College and 7 in the College of Engineering. There were in all 138 males and 11 females in various training schools. Among the 3 industrial schools, the 2 for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahl-i-Islam, Madras, and the Anjumani Industrial school, Vellore, had 86 and 76 pupils, respectively, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission school for Muhammadan women at Guntúr had 23 pupils. Twenty Muhammadans were attending the Medical schools, 11 the School of Arts and 39 the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Education of Mappillas.

Some progress was made in Mappilla education during the year. Public institutions both for boys and girls as also private institutions showed an advance in both number and strength. There were 284 public institutions for boys with 17,602 pupils and 17 schools for girls with 788 pupils. Private schools numbered 394 with a strength of 13,660. All these figures show a marked advance on the figures for the previous year. The total expenditure on Mappilla education was Rs. 59,285, the bulk of which was contributed by Provincial and Local funds. On two of the islands of the Laccadive group attached

to Malabar and inhabited by Mappillas, State schools existed during the year, which were well reported on by the Island inspection officer. A new school has since been opened on Kavarathi, and efforts are being made to train as a schoolmaster an islander from Agathi, the fourth of the Laccadives proper. On Minicoy, no school is maintained by the State. The entire cost of education on these islands is met from the Island funds. Four scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the First Examination in Arts and 9 on the results of the Matriculation examination. Fourteen scholarships were given in the higher forms of secondary schools and 33 in the lower forms of secondary schools and higher standards of elementary schools. Special scholarships were awarded to 39 boys of Carnatic Stipendiaries and to 20 Mappillas at the School of Commerce, Calicut. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 3,62,906, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 60,261, local and municipal funds Rs. 1,39,145, fees Rs. 49,214 and subscriptions and other sources, the balance of Rs. 1,14,286.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

Expenditure.

367. There were on the 31st March 3,649 institutions intended for Panchamas with 90,978 pupils against 3,613 institutions with 86,983 pupils in the previous year. The increase was wholly confined to public institutions. Secondary schools were fewer in number owing to the transfer of some of them under the new scheme to the list of elementary schools. Aided schools received a large accession to their number. In other public institutions of all classes there were 58,755 Panchamas under instruction—50,664 boys and 8,091 girls. Two students were in the F.A. classes and one was undergoing training in the Teachers' College. In secondary schools there were 629 boys and 232 girls. One hundred and thirty-three men and 10 women were under training in training schools and 42 boys and 7 girls under instruction in the other special schools. The total expenditure on Panchama schools during the year was Rs. 4,56,445, towards which public funds contributed 47 per cent., fees 3 per cent. and private funds 50 per cent.

Education of Panchamas.

Panchama students in all classes of schools.

Expenditure.

368. According to the annual returns there were in the Agencies of the 3 Northern districts 231 schools for the aborigines with 7,183 pupils. All but 2 were public institutions and nearly half the number were managed by Government. Of the total number of pupils in these schools 3,492 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and including 777 pupils of these classes found in other schools, there were in all 4,269 pupils under instruction. The chief obstacle to progress apart from the apathy of the people themselves was the paucity of qualified teachers. There were also a few schools for aboriginal tribes in other parts of the Presidency. In the non-agency part of Gódávari there were 11 schools with 150 pupils. In Kistna there was 1 board school for Koyas with 12 pupils which worked satisfactorily. In Guntúr a school for Lambadis has met with some measure of success and a pupil of this school holds a scholarship in the fourth form of the secondary school at Narasaraopet. Fifty-seven Yenadis in Nellore and 11 Lambadis in Anantapur received instruction during the year. In Kurnool there were 2 Local Fund schools for Chenchus in which some of the masters were themselves Chenchus appointed with a view to popularise education. Malayalis in Salem and North Arcot, Malasas or hillmen in Coimbatore, Kotas and Todas in the Nilgiris, Panias and Kurichiyas in Malabar received instruction during the year. The Nilgiri Kotas have the benefit of a night school and the Todas have been allotted scholarships in the hope of stimulating among them the demand for education. The only school for Panias in Malabar was closed during the year presumably for want of support. In all 4,709 boys and 93 girls belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes received instruction during the year at a total cost of Rs. 44,606.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

369. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly remained the same, namely 3, and they had on their rolls in all 70 children—46 boys and 24 girls—against 63 in the previous year. Twenty-four of the pupils were Native Christians and 25 non-Brahman Hindus, while the remaining 21 belonged to the backward classes. At the inspection all the schools are reported to have done well. At the Palamcottah Boys' School instruction was given in grass-mat weaving, chair-caning, the manufacture of brushes, baskets and rope and gardening. Of the 15 pupils in the industrial class, 13 had passed the primary examination and 2 held school leaving certificates. Of the former pupils who passed the primary examination, 15 are now employed as assistants in schools, 4 hold trained teachers' certificates and 3 are being trained in the training institution of the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah. The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, had

Education of the Blind and Deaf-mutes.

Schools for Deaf-mutes.

22 pupils on the rolls. The manufacture of bamboo chicks, cuscus tatties and bead screens was taught. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah had 100 pupils on the rolls. Both sexes and all nationalities from various parts of India and Ceylon are represented. One of the pupils is a Brahman orphan girl, blind, deaf and dumb and she is stated to be making fair progress in education. English continued to be taught to pupils from beyond the Tamil districts. The speech classes continued to work satisfactorily, instruction being given in them in both Tamil and English.

Private Institutions.

370. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools inspected 140 schools, 32 of which were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 238 schools or 17 less than in the previous year, but there was an increase in their strength from 4,361 to 4,410. Four were schools for girls. The number and strength of private institutions was 5,229 with 124,772 pupils against 5,482 schools with 131,452 pupils in the previous year. The decrease is due to many schools having become public institutions by receiving recognition and aid. Malabar as usual returned the largest number of pupils and Tanjore came next. Of the total number of institutions 298 were high class indigenous schools, that is, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature. There were 2,752 elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, and 1,064 Quran schools, while 1,115 were schools not conforming to departmental standards.

Hostels.

371. There were at the close of the year 245 hostels and boarding-houses with 13,677 boarders; of these the bulk were for Native Christians but 49 were for Hindus with 2,022 boarders, and 3 were for Muhammadans with 177 boarders. The hostel system is being gradually, though slowly extended to secondary schools and training and other special schools.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1907–1908.)

Government Examinations.

372. The number of examinations held at the various centres in the Presidency was, as in last year, 7. Of these, the Technical Examinations were held also in the Native States of Travancore and Mysore. For the Handwriting and Dictation Test for undergraduates, 3,395 candidates were examined, of whom 1,030 passed at the two examinations held in May and December. Fifty candidates appeared for 10 vacancies in the Civil Medical Pupil grade, 49 for 14 vacancies in the Native Military Pupil grade and 14 for 12 vacancies in the Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupil grade. For the Special Test Examinations, 5,345 candidates were registered, 4,572 presented themselves for examination and 1,414 passed. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 5,066, 4,307 and 1,434 respectively. The percentage of success was 30·92 against 33·29 in 1906–1907. In the Revenue Test, both grades, the results were good, because candidates were allowed the use of books in answering certain papers. In the Précis-writing Test, only about 11 per cent. of the candidates examined passed. The number of candidates for the Special Tests for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department was 273, of whom 193 were successful, against 178 and 100, respectively, in the previous year. The total receipts of the examinations commission were Rs. 67,247 or Rs. 2,639 more than in the previous year, while the expenditure, inclusive of refunds and of the charges for printing work done at private presses, was Rs. 64,224 against Rs. 61,749 in the preceding year.

Lawrence Asylum. (1907.)

Male branch.

373. In the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum 47 boarders and 4 day scholars were admitted during the year and the total strength on the 31st December was 293 boarders and 10 day scholars. Of the 47 boarders admitted during the year, 29 were Europeans and 18 Eurasians. Of those who left during the year, one enlisted in the Royal Artillery, 17 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 2 were apprenticed in the Madras Municipal Workshops and one obtained work in the Cordite Factory. There were two epidemics of mumps and chicken-pox. The number of patients treated during the year was 420 and the daily average of sick 22. No deaths occurred during the year. The receipts were Rs. 1,31,304 and the charges Rs. 1,06,126.

Female branch.

In the female branch 27 boarders and 4 day scholars were admitted and 24 left the institution. Of those admitted, 14 were Europeans and 13 Eurasians. The number on the books on the 31st December 1907 was 164 boarders and 6 day scholars. Of those who left the Asylum 4 entered service and one obtained employment with a firm in Madras. As in the male branch mumps was epidemic during the early

part of the year, 117 being admitted for this disease. There were in all 185 admissions to hospital and the daily average of sick was 10. There were no deaths during the year. The receipts for the year were Rs. 50,641 and the charges Rs. 45,836. The average cost per head was Rs. 329–10–5 in the male branch and Rs. 291–14–5 in the female branch.

Reformatory School.

374. The average strength of the school rose from 189 to 191; the maximum being 192 which includes three pupils placed out on license. The strength cannot be further increased until structural improvements now in progress are completed. The admissions during the year were 47, 11 being from Madras, 9 from the Northern districts and 27 from the Southern districts. Five boys were natives of the Bombay Presidency who have been since transferred to the Reformatory school at Yeraoda, Bombay, and one was a native of Travancore. Classified by caste, of the new admissions, 21 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 3 Native Christians, 7 Mussalmans, 11 Panchamas and 5 belonged to the criminal classes. The crimes of which they were convicted were theft (27), house-breaking and theft (10), counterfeiting coins (5), cattle-poisoning, sheep-stealing, dacoity, kidnapping and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (one each). Twenty-nine were old offenders. Of the existing pupils only 9 are under 10 years old. The conduct of the boys was satisfactory. Three new boys ran away and one is still at large. The total number of punishments decreased from 117 to 93 and the number of cases of birching fell from 26 to 20. One hundred and forty-nine boys were not punished at all and 21 boys were punished once only.

375. The mark system carrying money rewards continued to work well. The total earnings for the year and the average annual earnings per pupil were Rs. 739–6–6 and Rs. 3–13–11 respectively. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of pupils was Rs. 826. The general health of the school was good. There were two deaths during the year, one from cholera during a sudden outbreak in which 11 were attacked and one from heart disease. All the boys received systematic training in gymnastics and physical drill. Progress in education was good and out of 30 boys who appeared for Technical Examinations 27 passed. The industrial section was worked at a profit of Rs. 1,951. Thirty-two pupils were discharged during the year. Of these, 25 obtained employment; 2 boys were enlisted in Native Infantry bands, 2 were enlisted as buglers and 2 as constables in the Police. Out of 104 boys discharged in the period 1904—1906, 16 or 15 per cent. have been convicted, 3 are reported to be of bad character, and 15 (11 of whom belong to the criminal classes) have disappeared from view. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 31,879 to Rs. 33,487; the net expenditure was Rs. 28,278 and the annual cost of dieting a pupil fell from Rs. 40–1–1 to Rs. 38–4–2.

School of Arts, Madras.

376. The number of pupils on the rolls of the drawing classes on the 31st March 1908 was 464, of whom 24 were females, and the average attendance during the year was 418 as compared with 455 and 418, respectively, of the previous year. There were 120 paid and 151 unpaid apprentices in the industrial departments as against 102 and 55, respectively, in the preceding year. The number on the rolls of the Educational classes was 144 and the average attendance 75. The number that appeared for the Government Technical Examinations rose from 300 in the previous year to 302 and the percentage of passes was 69 as against 60. From the industrial classes 21 candidates appeared and 17 passed as compared with 22 and 16, respectively, of the previous year. In the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 4 appeared and 3 passed, the figures for the previous year being 17 and 9, respectively.

Industrial Department.

377. The wood-work department has been directed to the manufacture of less ornate but more carefully considered articles of furniture than those previously made. Provision has been made for a jewellery class with suitable appliances and the number of apprentices has risen from 9 to 16. The teaching of enamel work to a few selected students of the metal working classes is under consideration. The number in the engraving classes rose from 30 to 68. Ordinary wood engraving was carried on besides copper plate engraving of good quality. The carpet-weaving department showed signs of improvement in the work turned out and the number of apprentices rose from 4 to 16.

General and Financial.

378. The two noteworthy events of the year were the appointment of Mr. W. S. Hadaway as permanent Superintendent and the removal of the school from the list of institutions under the inspection and control of the Inspector of Technical Schools.

The total receipts of the school were Rs. 11,949-8-0, the amount of fees being Rs. 4,955-6-0 and of sale-proceeds Rs. 6,994-2-0. The total cost of the school was Rs. 20,513-9-0.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1907-1908.)

Connemara Public Library.

379. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library was 17,679 against 17,292 in the previous year and the number of volumes issued 17,081 against 15,365 in 1906-1907. The number of standard works added to the library was 312, of which 246 were purchased and 66 presented. Volume 1 of the library catalogue, dealing with books under author's names, was issued during the year.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

380. Three hundred and sixty-one new manuscripts were added to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year. Two hundred manuscripts were purchased, 61 presented, and 100 transcribed or restored. Out of the 361 manuscripts, 231 were in Sanskrit, 86 in Tamil, 36 in Telugu, and 8 in Malayalam. Of these, 96 related to Philosophy and 62 to religion. Fair progress was made in the preparation of the descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts acquired since 1899. The fourth volume of Part I of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts treating about the "Itihāsas and Purānas" and covering about 354 pages of printed matter was published during the year. The whole of the Sanskrit original of the Sarvasidhántasangraha was revised and sent to the Press. The total amount of charges for the collection, etc., of manuscripts was Rs. 2,030. Forty thousand *granthas* of manuscript matter against 46,430 in the previous year were supplied to European and Indian scholars. The number of visitors decreased from 1,759 to 1,575, but the number of manuscripts consulted increased from 1,886 in 1906-1907 to 1,935 in 1907-1908.

Libraries, Museums and Exhibitions.

381. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools were provided with libraries containing a suitable selection of books: the value of museums as a part of the school system continues to be recognised by managers and teachers. While the question of having a common museum is engaging the attention of some of the important municipalities, the Karúr Municipality has already established one with Government aid. Arrangements have been made to place on an improved footing the Art Loan Collection attached to the Director's office. Of the Educational Exhibitions held during the year, the most important were those held in Madras and Vizagapatam. A large and valuable collection of exhibits from English schools was prepared in England specially for the Madras Exhibition: these exhibits were much admired and studied and they helped to raise the ideals of many teachers particularly with regard to nature study and drawing. There was a further increase in the number of Teachers' Associations as well as in their membership. Reading-rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, showed a similar advance both in number and membership. Most of the colleges and secondary schools have reading-rooms attached to them, for which separate accommodation has in most cases been provided.

Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.

Periodicals. (1907.)

382. The number of English newspapers and periodicals on the register during the year was 92. The year opened with a total of 71 and closed with a total of 68 newspapers and periodicals. Twenty-two papers were either revived or started afresh, and the publication of 25 was stopped during the year under report. Three of the papers newly started or revived were exclusively devoted to the preaching of swadeshism and nationalism. Several of the papers newly started ceased to appear after a few numbers had been published. The figures for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers were 182 at the beginning and 196 at the close of the year. Two hundred and fifty-seven papers of this class, or 20 more than in 1906, were on the register. Seventy-six were either revived or newly started and the publication of 61 was stopped. Eighty-eight of these papers were Tamil or Anglo-Tamil. Malayalam papers come next in number followed by Telugu, Canarese and Urdu papers. Out of the 88 Tamil papers, 41 were published in the city of Madras, Tanjore and Tinnevelly coming next with 15 and 9 respectively. For Telugu papers the Gódávari district was the chief centre of journalism, for Canarese Bangalore and Mysore, and for Malayalam the Native States of Travancore and Cochin with 35 papers and the Malabar district with the remaining 18. Taken by subjects, 69 papers dealt with religious topics, and 56 with politics alone or with other subjects, against 37 in the previous year. Other papers were concerned with education, literature, medicine, philosophy, etc. The

increase in the number of papers dealing with politics is due to the interest excited by the kindred subjects of swadeshism, boycott and swaraj. The proceedings in the National Congress of 1907, the reform proposals of the Imperial Government and the meeting of the Commission on Decentralisation also stimulated interest in politics. The action of the extremist party in breaking up the Congress was the subject of some criticism, though some papers almost defended that action; the proposals for reform were adversely and not always temperately criticised; the Commission on Decentralisation was much discussed; while individual acts of Government and its officials were frequently the subject of misrepresentation and adverse comment.

Registration.

383. There was a marked increase in the number of books and pamphlets during the year, 1,574 against 1,440 in 1906. Of these 451 were published in English and other European languages, 958 in Sanskrit and the Vernaculars and 165 were published in more than one language. Tamil headed the list with 421 works, Telugu came next with 331 and Sanskrit third with 153. One work was published in Konkani, one in Tulu, two in Sourashtra and three in Hindustani. The largest number of works dealt with religion, 160 treated of language, 138 dealt with law, 70 were works of fiction and 65 were scientific and mathematical treatises. There is a noteworthy increase from 4 to 16 in the number of works dealing with politics. Amongst contributions to vernacular literature may be noticed 'Amrita Hridaya' a translation into Telugu of 'King Lear.' Amongst political works may be noticed 'Swadeshi Feeling and Boycott' an appeal addressed to Indians for the development of indigenous industry, and India Bharanam, a Malayalam pamphlet setting forth the views on the Administration of India, of the American Democratic politician Mr. Bryan and of the present Secretary of State for India. The literary output of the Presidency was thus slightly greater than in former years, but the number of works indicating originality of conception and real intellectual progress is still very small.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

384. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1907–1908.)

Government Museum. Visitors.

385. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings of the Government Museum was 1,112,246 against 635,700 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 182,518 at the feast of Pongal. The total number of visitors on Sundays was 166,470. The number of gosha females who visited the museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 15,639. The expenditure for 1907–1908 amounted to Rs. 38,528.

Buildings.

386. The room for the exhibition of the pre-historic collection acquired from Mr. R. Bruce Foote and the annexe to the Marine Gallery were completed. A verandah on the north side of the new building was converted into an annexe to the Ethnological section.

Historical.

387. A panoramic view of Madras (1820) published at Coromandel Place, London, was presented by Mr. W. S. Bickham. Five large guns, which were formerly arranged round the statue of Lord Cornwallis in Fort St. George, were transferred to the museum. Of these, two bear the arms of Spain, two bear the monogram of Christian the Seventh, King of Denmark, and one has the mouth and trunnions fashioned in the form of tigers' heads.

Anthropology.

388. In the course of a prolonged tour made in South Canara by the Superintendent, anthropometric data relating to various Tulu classes were obtained.

Publications.

389. A Bulletin (Vol. V-3) containing a valuable account of the worship of village deities in Southern India by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehead was issued.

Archæology and Art.

390. A number of rudely-carved marble slabs and a golden casket shaped like a dagoba which contains a small fragment of bone and six golden flowers were received through the Archæological survey department from Amarávati in the Guntúr district.

A collection of pre-historic pottery, cists, etc., was received from Perambair in the Chingleput district.

Numismatics. 391. A number of fresh coins were secured under the Treasure Trove Act, and a few were presented to the museum by private gift. Among the latter, the most interesting were a series of Nahapan coins from the Nassik district.

Geology and Mineralogy. 392. Massive specimens of a rock called crocidolite-schist were collected from an isolated hill in the Kurnool district and specimens of manganite were received from the Sandúr State. A typical slab of laterite used for building purposes was obtained at Múdbidri, South Canara.

Natural History. 393. As in the previous years the mammal and bird collections were added to during the year.

Meteorology.

Weather and observation. 394. There were during the year one first class, one second class and twenty-one third class observatories under the control of the Meteorologist. No new observatory was opened during the year, but the observatories at Bellary, Salem and Waltair were reduced from second to third class. The records of observations were continuous except at Negapatam, Ootacamund, Doddabetta, Waltair, Cocanada, Nellore and Masulipatam, where there were breaks of short duration. The observatories at Nellore, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Vellore, Coimbatore, Doddabetta, Trichinopoly, Madura, Pámban, Tinnevelly and Trivandrum were inspected during the year. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological office was as usual the publication of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns for the Presidency. The daily weather report gives data for 47 stations, the observations of Pudukkóttai having been included in the report. The report was issued to 40 Government and other officials in Madras and to 70 in the mufassal, besides certain paying subscribers.

Rain-recording Stations. 395. There were 465 rain-recording stations at the beginning of the year. Six new stations were opened and one closed, leaving 470 stations at the end of the year. Of these 344 stations or 88 per cent. were inspected.

Miscellaneous. 396. In addition to the work mentioned above, the reduction and tabulation of the 10-hr. and 16-hr. registers of Doddabetta and 8-hr. registers of Ootacamund and Vellore and the traces of barograph and thermograph of the Ootacamund and Doddabetta observatories were also carried out. The tabulation of the anemograph traces of Doddabetta was done at the Madras observatory.

Astronomy. (1907.)

397. At the Kodaikánal observatory work was carried on on the same lines as in previous years. There were only 13 days on which no observations were possible. Photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the solar diameter were taken on 339 days. Sunspot spectra were observed on 129 days and prominences were sketched and their positions determined on 305 days. Photographs were taken with the spectro-heliograph on 300 days. During the year 301 new groups of spots were observed as against 297 in the preceding year. On no day was the sun's surface observed to be free from spots but there were 17 days on which only one group was visible. On the other hand, there were five days on which ten or more groups were visible. The mean daily number of groups visible was 4·6 against 4·4 in 1906. In 1906 the number of spots in the northern hemisphere greatly exceeded that in the southern but in 1907 the number in the south slightly exceeded the number in the north. The mean daily profile area of prominences showed a distinct falling off as compared with the previous year but this falling off was confined to the northern hemisphere. Continuous records of earthquakes are made with a Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph and 27 disturbances were recorded during the year. This is by far the smallest number recorded in any year since the instrument was started. Magnetic observations, both continuous photographic records of the three elements and absolute eye observations, are made by the Survey of India under the general supervision of the Director of the observatory. At Madras only such Astronomical observations were ordinarily made as were required for maintaining an accurate time service. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and at 8 P.M. on 709 occasions giving a percentage of success of 97·1 as against 97·0 in the previous year. The time ball at the Port office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on all occasions except four and on three of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1907-1908.)

[*Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle, for the year 1907-1908, and G.O., No. 574, Public, dated the 17th July 1908.*]

Archæology.

Excavations.

398. Excavations were carried on at Amarávati in Guntúr district, Sankarám in Vizagapatam district, and at Perambair in Chingleput. The discoveries made were of unusual importance and interest. The principal object of interest unearthed at Amarávati was a casket in the form of a Buddhist dagoba $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter with an umbrella on the top. The dagoba is made of thin sheets of gold, and contains six small gold flowers and a small piece of bone. Besides this, a number of sculptures inscribed, and ornamental stones, coins, celts and some bronze images were found. The largest of the images is 1 foot $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches high and represents Buddha as a guru addressing his disciples. At Sankarám was unearthed an aspidal ended Chaitya composing an extensive Buddhist monastery. In one of the cells of the monastery a number of rare coins of the Chalukyan King Vishnuvardhana (663–672 A.D.) was found. At Perambair numbers of long earthenware cists or coffins of varying lengths and some long three-legged jars were discovered.

Map of Vijayanagar.

399. The survey map of Vijayanagar was completed.

Conservation.

400. A large amount of conservation work was carried out during the year, and the pamphlet, "General Principles for the guidance of those entrusted with the custody of, and execution of repairs to, Ancient Monuments," was translated into the four vernaculars of the Presidency and circulated to the officers concerned for their information and guidance. Notice boards were ordered to be put up to prevent people from scrawling their names and otherwise damaging the walls of ancient monuments.

Miscellaneous.

401. A fine sandal stone found at Bellary was acquired and sent to the Government Central Museum, Madras.

Expenditure.

402. The expenditure in connection with the Archæological Survey office and staff was Rs. 22,728-3-10 against Rs. 22,277-15-2 in the previous year; the expenditure on excavations and conservation amounted to Rs. 18,954-10-3.

Epigraphy.

403. During the year 621 stone inscriptions were copied and impressions were prepared in the case of six copper-plates. Four copper-plate deeds received from the Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at Pâlayûr in the Malabar district, were examined and transcripts made of them all. The article on the ancient history of Nellore was completed and sent to the Editor of the *Indian Antiquary* for publication. An important Pâṇḍya copper-plate grant, impressions of which had been received from Dr. Fleet some years ago, was transcribed. A paper on the Anmakonda inscription of the Kâktîya King Prôla was prepared for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

Expenditure.

404. The expenditure on salaries and other office expenses amounted to Rs. 15,004-1-6.

134045

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

405. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1907–1908.)

Church of England.

406. On the 31st March 1908, there were 254 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, of whom 50 were officers of the Ecclesiastical establishment, viz., 34 chaplains and 16 clergymen receiving allowances from Government in the Civil department. Besides these, there were in the diocese 42 European missionaries, 5 European clergymen ministering to English congregations and 149 native clergymen. During the year 3 natives were ordained as deacons and 6 as priests by the Bishop of Madras, and 1 was ordained deacon at Bombay by the Metropolitan by Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of Madras, while Bishop Williams ordained one deacon and 6 priests, all of whom were natives. Twelve clergymen received licenses to officiate in the diocese during the year as chaplains, missionaries or native pastors. The additional portion of St. John's cemetery *alias* Kulpally cemetery, Bangalore, and the cemetery at Chittoor were consecrated on the 15th July and the 6th August 1907, respectively. During the year the Bishop visited on tour several important places and was summoned by the Metropolitan to Calcutta to attend the Episcopal Synod and to Bombay on provincial business.

Voluntary contributions.

407. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese during the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,125, excluding Christ Church, Madras, from which no return was received.

Church of Scotland.

408. The establishment of the Church of Scotland maintained by Government consisted of 4 chaplains including the Presidency Senior Chaplain.

STATIONERY. (1907–1908.)

Stationery. Receipts.

409. The value of the stock with the Stationery department at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,27,050, of which English stores represented Rs. 3,32,780. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 3,43,143 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 5,10,418 were received, making a total of Rs. 8,53,561 against Rs. 8,29,129 in the previous year.

Issues.

410. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 8,59,831 against Rs. 7,80,737 in 1906–1907. The value of the English stores issued was Rs. 3,35,577 and of the Indian stores Rs. 5,24,254. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,286 in the value of stores issued to Imperial departments, but the value of stores issued to many of the Provincial departments increased during the year. This was partly due to indents of the previous year being complied with during the year under report and partly to the demands of the Registration and Police departments. At the close of the year, there was a balance of English stores valued at Rs. 3,40,346 and of Indian stores valued at Rs. 80,434.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1907–1908.)

Financial.

411. The total receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 89,284 against Rs. 80,461 in the previous year, of which Rs. 5,589 represent contributions from Local to Provincial. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,11,821 against Rs. 4,27,030 in the previous year.

Publications.

412. The number of copies of Indian Law Reports, Madras Series, printed during 1907 was 6,220. The number of copies issued to officials was 2,161 and to subscribers 3,079. The receipts under this head were Rs. 19,257 and the charges Rs. 9,120 against Rs. 19,142 and Rs. 8,672, respectively, in the previous year. The *Fort St. George Gazette* was supplied free to 1,306 officials and on payment to 169 subscribers. Full gazettes were issued to 1,475 persons and parts of it to 617. The total receipts inclusive of the value of the free copies at subscribers' rates amounted to Rs. 33,501 against Rs. 31,999 in the previous year. The cost of printing, etc., rose from Rs. 26,115 to Rs. 27,296 on account of the issue of 740 pages more during the year. There were 17 agents for the sale of the Madras Government publications, of whom only 13 obtained copies. Four firms were removed from the list of agents during 1907. The sales they effected amounted to Rs. 4,609 and the commission earned to Rs. 1,535.

Plant and Stores.

413. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 7,66,231 which included Rs. 80,354, the value of plant added during the year. Out of this, plant to the value of Rs. 24,060 was received from England against Rs. 58,214 in the previous year. The value of stores in stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,117. During the year stores to the value of Rs. 1,37,582 were received, and the value of issues amounted to Rs. 1,42,736, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,963 after deducting the value of stores transferred to plant.

Printing and Binding.

414. The total cost of printing done in the three presses (the central and the branch presses at the Penitentiary and Ootacamund) was Rs. 3,27,299 against Rs. 3,04,930 in the previous year. The outturn of composing work done was equal to 297,093 pages of pica solid foolscap folio. Compared with the previous year there was an increased outturn of 27,328 standard pages at the Central Press and 1,607 pages at the Ootacamund Branch, while at the Penitentiary Branch it was less by 432 pages. The number of impressions printed was 88,378,693 against 85,710,227 in 1906–1907. The cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio was As. 13 (the lowest on record) at the Central Press, Rs. 1–7–5 at the Penitentiary Branch and Rs. 1–0–10 at the Ootacamund Branch against As. 13–4, Rs. 1–6–3 and Rs. 1–4–11, respectively, in the previous year. The cost per 1,000 impressions was similarly Rs. 1–4–9, As. 6–7 and Rs. 5–1–10 against Rs. 1–3–2, As. 6–9 and Rs. 7–4–9 in the preceding year. The total cost of binding, ruling, numbering, etc., was Rs. 78,229 against Rs. 77,761 in the previous year.

Type Foundry.

415. In the type foundry 220 punches and 270 matrices were made; 78,677½ lb. of English and vernacular types, 18,860 lb. of leads, quotations, clumps and metal furniture and 13,563½ lb. of stereo and electro plates were cast, making a total of 111,101 lb. or 19,746 lb. less than in 1906–1907, owing to less overtime being worked. The charges of the foundry were Rs. 43,884 against Rs. 46,361 in the preceding year. The cost of metal per pound was As. 3–4 and the average cost per pound of types of all sizes excluding metal was As. 2–3.

Miscellaneous.

416. On the last day of the official year the numerical strength of the Press establishment was 1,677, including 299 convicts, showing an increase of 88 over that of the previous year. At the Central Press the average monthly earnings of compositors for piece-work were Rs. 15–14–4 against Rs. 15–3–1 in 1906–1907. At the Penitentiary there were 25 prisoner-compositors employed throughout the year and their average earnings were Rs. 6–5–9 per month. At the Ootacamund Branch Press the average monthly earnings of the piece-work compositors were Rs. 27–3–6 each without hill allowances and Rs. 35–12–11 with allowances. Technical classes were opened for the first time at the Ootacamund Branch Press in May 1907 and they were recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, though no teaching grant has yet been paid. Much of the work hitherto done by private presses was transferred to the Government Press resulting in a reduction of Rs. 32,164 in the amount paid to private presses on the figures of last year. Vernacular types and other materials to the value of Rs. 2,508 were supplied at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,692 to the District presses

under sanction of Government. A separate section for electrotyping was opened during the year and 732 lb. of electrotypes were made. The payment of press work at piece rates in the new settlement section resulted in a quicker outturn and higher earnings for the pressmen. There was an increase of work in all sections of the press during the year and also a decrease in the cost per unit.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1907–1908.)

417. The value of the work done by the District Presses excluding the branch press at Ootacamund was Rs. 91,426 in 1907–1908 against Rs. 89,968 in 1906–1907. There was an increase of Rs. 2,448 under cash receipts and a decrease of about Rs. 7,200 under charges. The decrease was due mainly to the purchase of stock on a large scale in several districts during the year 1906–1907.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1907.)

[*G.O., No. 440, Public, dated 25th May 1908; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Judicial—Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Police, etc.*]

General.

418. The work of the Chemical Examiner's Department during the year was unusually heavy, the total number of analyses having increased to 3,501 against 2,840 in the preceding year.

Medico-legal.

Human poisoning.

419. Examinations were made in 183 cases of suspected human poisoning and the number of articles examined was 1,263. The detections were 73·8 per cent. of the cases examined as against 68 per cent. in the previous year. In 135 cases, involving 209 individuals, of whom 89 died, poison was detected. In 78 cases the poison was found to be inorganic and in 57 the poison was of an organic nature. In the 78 cases referred to above there were arsenic compounds in 42 cases, mercury compounds in 20, mixed compounds of arsenic and mercury in 5, other poisons in 11 cases. Of the 57 cases in which organic poisons were detected, affecting 80 persons of whom 33 died, aconite was found in 16 cases, atropine and dhatura in 13 cases, and opium and strychnine in 7 cases. The number of cases of animal poisoning was 121 against 134 in the previous year. Of these 81 animals died. In no less than 74 cases arsenical compounds were employed. The number of cases of stains investigated was 130 involving the examination of 612 articles. Out of 117 cases of blood stains, 75 were concerned in the crime of murder. There were 14 miscellaneous medico-legal cases and 3 of these related to counterfeit coins and one to forged currency notes. The number of articles examined was 78 and the number of detections 13.

Animal poisoning.

Stains.

Miscellaneous Examinations.

420. The total number of analyses was 1,186 against 973 in the previous year. About a fifth of the work was performed for the Customs department in the examination of petroleum, explosives, spirits and other articles. One hundred and forty-three analyses of water were conducted on behalf of municipalities and 62 for the Jail department. Twenty-six explosives were examined for the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Three hundred and forty-four analyses of toddy residues were performed during the year as against 266 in the previous year.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1907–1908.)

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1907.)

421. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed, as usual, by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity hospital, the maintenance of which was transferred to the Corporation of Madras from 1st April 1907, was managed by the Directors on behalf of the Corporation. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, amounted to Rs. 23,595, of which Rs. 13,478 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,635 were realised from

invested funds, and Rs. 537 from private subscriptions and donations. The Corporation of Madras contributed a sum of Rs. 1,419 towards the management of Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in hospital. The total amount at the disposal of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 5,819, of which Rs. 3,552 were spent in relieving paupers and Rs. 66 on clothing. Excluding these charges, the expenditure on all the institutions under the Directors amounted to Rs. 22,299 against Rs. 22,802 in last year. The average number of paupers in the Depot Choultry fell from 69·11 to 68·55 and the cost per head rose from As. 1–10½ to As. 2–3¼ per day. In the Infirmary there was a decrease of 2,888 in the number of diets and the cost of dieting was Rs. 350 less than in the previous year. In the Foundling Asylum, the daily average number on relief was 6·44 against 4·75 in the preceding year and the average cost was 11·9 pies against 11·7 pies last year. In the Maternity hospital, the total number of women admitted was 1,047 or 119 more than in the previous year, and the cost of dieting was Re. 1–3–0$\frac{9}{10}$ against Re. 1–3–9 in the preceding year. The average number of in-door paupers fed in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 37·1, and that of out-door paupers receiving one-fourth of a measure of rice daily was 107·1. The daily average cost of relieving each in-door pauper was As. 2-1 against As. 1-10 last year.

Triplicane Langarkhana.

422. At the close of the year there were 9 inmate paupers in the Triplicane Langarkhana; 4 paupers were receiving monthly money doles; 149 were receiving a monthly allowance of raw rice; and 104 were receiving cooked food daily. The average daily numbers in the different classes were 10·25, 4·0, 156·40, and 110·24, respectively. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,961–6–1 against Rs. 5,935–7–9 in the previous year. The average cost of aid to each pauper *per mensem* was Rs. 1–12–4 against Rs. 1–10–10 in the preceding year, the price of rice, etc., having been higher than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

423. Excluding dispensaries, there were 3,399 charitable institutions with an income of over 14 lakhs of rupees in the Presidency during the year under report. One thousand eight hundred and five were maintained entirely by the general public whose contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounted to 6·65 lakhs of rupees; 350 institutions were supported by Government at a cost of Rs. 1·62 lakhs; 656 others were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of 3·20 lakhs of rupees; the maintenance of the remaining 588 institutions costing about Rs. 2·78 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which these funds were devoted, there were 2,467 choultries intended for travellers, who were provided with accommodation and in many cases with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these, 995 choultries were exclusively for Hindus, 54 for Muhammadans and 1 for Europeans, while the remaining 1,417 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers, 323 institutions were maintained, of which 234 were restricted to Hindus, 14 to Muhammadans and 4 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 71 were open to all classes irrespective of caste and creed. There were 598 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmans and Bairagis (Hindu devotees). There were also 9 institutions for orphans, 1 for Rajput boys and girls and 1 in which food was supplied to lepers and the blind and deaf. The total number of persons aided during the year, at all the charitable institutions, was 13,176,297 and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 46,196 or about 1 in every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1907–1908.)

424. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the year was 6,646 compared with 6,480 in the previous year. The total number of appointments in superior service was 47,146 and the percentage of Muhammadans was 14·10 against 13·95 and 14·4 in the two previous years. From these figures are excluded all appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year or less as such appointments do not come under superior service. Muhammadans, according to the census of 1901, formed only 6·42 per cent. of the total population and held during the year more than a proportionate share of appointments. The

increase in the total number of appointments was 697, and the number of Muhammadans admitted to the Government service was 572. The number of appointments held by Muhammadans and percentage in each grade were 4,948 being 22·66 per cent. of the appointments on Rs. 120 and less, 1,130 and 8·88 per cent. of appointments between Rs. 120 to Rs. 250, 276 and 4·72 per cent. of those between Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, 153 and 4·29 per cent. of those between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, 109 and 5·37 per cent. of those between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, 23 and 4·06 per cent. of those between Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 and 7 and 1·16 per cent. of appointments on Rs. 5,000 and above.

00134045

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020